

GRAMMATICA Anglo-Latina.

A N
English and Latine
GRAMMAR.

The RULES composed in
English and Latine Verse:

For the greater Delight and
Benefit of the LEARNERS,

By *James Shirley,*

Avia Pæridum peragro loca. Lucret.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *Richard Lowndes*, at the Signe of
the Unicorn on Ludgate-hill. 1 6 5 1.

GRAMMATA

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TO
The Right Honourable,
WILLIAM
Lord HERBERT.

My Lord,

THis Book, which took first life from your Acceptance, having since received strength and ornament from your influence, most humbly returneth to kisse your hand, and present the constant devotion of your Honourer.

It hath met no unhappy entertainment abroad, though some, swaid by their implicate faith, think all to be heresie that retains not the old letter; like those Ilanders, who are so much in love with Antiquity, and the tract of their Predecessors, that they hold it impiety to sweep a Roome, that hath

contracted the dust of foure Generations in their Family. Others, for want of leisure to peruse, or judgment to examine, will not heare of the least change, though it bring with it a nearer path to profit or knowledge.

I am not so bold to call This a new way to Learning, since the Fundamentals are no other then consist with the integrity of the best Grammars. But where I could facilitate the Method of Rules, and in a hundred miles travel gain two parts of the way, I thought I might do an acceptable service to young Scholars, whose memories have been so long in persecution; for the Nouns and Verbs made perfect, upon which we raise the safest Structure, there are not so many lines to be committed to Memory, as are contained in those Latine Rules of Verbs, prescribed in the Ordinary Grammar.

But here some may object,

Brev

————— Breviſſe laboro,
Obscurus fio —————

Too frequent a conſequence of Com-
pendiaries; It will not become the mo-
deſty I have hitherto retained; to mag-
nifie my own, but I ſubmit to the expe-
rience of cleer and candid judgments,
that ſmall beame may be a conduct
through the whole ediſice, though it
ſhould be guided by a common Diſci-
pline.

Next to the publike benefit, my
thoughts are ambitious, that theſe
may obtain your Lordſhips ſecond
pile upon them, which will be an in-
couragement to me, to improve the
next Edition, with the acceſſe of that
Poeticall Part, which concerneth Ver-
ſes and their Compoſition.

Pardon, I beſeech your Lordſhip,
this boldneſſe of renewing my addreſ-
ſes to your Honour, whileſt I prophieſie
from your early Dawne, the advance-

ment of your Name to after ages, and
in this, acknowledge it my happinesse,
if under the shade of your Morning, I
may live, and write my self

My Lord,

Your most humble,

and faithfull Servant,

James Shirley

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, I

THE RUDIMENTS.

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Of

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Preface.

Letters 22. in Latine.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. L. M. Capitall.

N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. X. Y. Z.

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. l. m. Small.

n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. x. y. z.

Letters are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vowells,} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{Consonants.} \end{array} \right.$

A Vowell is a letter, which maketh a perfect Latine Vowells
found of it self, *a. e. i. o. u.* and *y.* Greek. five.

Of Vowells put together are made Diphthongues,

ae	as	<i>musæ.</i>	} æ and œ are pronounced like e.
oe	as	<i>cælum.</i>	
au	as	<i>audio.</i>	
ei	as	<i>hei.</i>	
eu	as	<i>eugē.</i>	

A Consonant maketh a sound by the help of a Consonants.
Vowell, and they are,

Mutes

Mutes. *Mutes*, so called, because they make no sound of themselves, as *b, c, d, f, g, h, p, q, r.*

Liquids. *Liquids*, because they melt and lose their force, as *l, m, n, r, s.*

Double. *Double*, because they have the force of two Consonants,

as, *z, x.*

[*z*] As it were compounded of *d* and *s*.

[*x*] Of *c* and *s*, as *dux*, or *Dux ducis*, or of *g* and *s*, as *gregs*, or *grex gregis*.

j. v. To the Consonants may be added *j* and *v* when they are set before themselves, or other Vowels, in the same Syllable, as *Juno*, *Vultus*, where *j* sounds like a melting *G*, and *V* like a dry *F*.

ʒ [*ʒ*] Between two Vowels hath the nature of a double Consonant, as in *major*, *pejor*, contracted from *majior*, *pejior*, &c.

ll. [*ll*] Are never used at the end of a word in Latine.

b. [*b*] By some is rather held a note of aspiration, or rough breathing, then any perfect letter; in Latine words *b* is put after *c*, and soundeth like *k* English, as *charus*.

c. [*c*] Before *e* or *i*, soundeth like *an*, as in *cedo*, *citò*, before other Vowels like the English *k*, as *cado*, *colo*, *cuprum*.

After

After [q] is always written u, as in *qui, quondam, &c.*

Every proper name, the beginning of a sentence, and every verse is to begin with a Capitall.

When great or Capitall letters be placed alone, or but few, they signifie either names or number.

Names, as

<i>A.</i> <i>Aulus,</i>	<i>C. M.</i> <i>Cæsarea Majestas,</i>
<i>C.</i> <i>Caius,</i>	<i>D. D.</i> <i>Dono dedit,</i>
<i>D.</i> <i>Decius,</i>	<i>H. S.</i> <i>Sestertius,</i>
<i>L.</i> <i>Lucius,</i>	<i>P. C.</i> <i>Patres conscripti,</i>
<i>M.</i> <i>Marcus,</i>	<i>R. P.</i> <i>Respublica,</i>
<i>P.</i> <i>Publius,</i>	<i>S. C.</i> <i>Senatus consultum,</i>
<i>Q.</i> <i>Quirites,</i>	<i>Cos.</i> <i>Consul,</i>
<i>S.</i> <i>Senatus,</i>	<i>S. P. D.</i> <i>Salutem plurimam dicit,</i>
<i>T.</i> <i>Titus.</i>	<i>S. P. Q. R.</i> <i>Senatus populusq; Romanus.</i>

Number, as

<i>I.</i> <i>one, unus,</i>	<i>L.</i> <i>fifty, quinquaginta,</i>
<i>IV.</i> <i>four, quatuor,</i>	<i>LX.</i> <i>threescore, sexaginta,</i>
<i>V.</i> <i>five, quinque,</i>	<i>XC.</i> <i>fourscore, octoginta,</i>
<i>IX.</i> <i>nine, novem,</i>	<i>C.</i> <i>a hundred, centum,</i>
<i>X.</i> <i>ten, decem,</i>	<i>D.</i> <i>five hundred, quingenti,</i>
<i>XL.</i> <i>forty, quadraginta,</i>	<i>M. C. I.</i> <i>a thousand, mille.</i>

of

Of Letters are made Syllables.

A Syllable is the comprehension of one Consonant, or more, with a Vowell pronounc'd with one breath; as, *a-ve.*

O-ti-um.

The Syllable [*ti*] when a Vowell immediately followeth, is pronounced like [*f*.]

Except,

1. The word *Tiara*.
2. When [*f*] cometh just before it, as *justior*.
3. The Paragogicall Infinitive Mood, as *mittier*.
4. In borrowed words, as *politia*.

Formitti.

Rules and Notes concerning division and distinction of Syllables.

1. **A** Consonant in words of many Syllables between two Vowells, is joyned to the later; as
Do-mi-nus, Dominus.

2. If a Consonant be doubled, the former belongeth to the precedent Vowell, and the other to the following; as
an-nus, er-ror.

3. Consonants which may be joyned in the beginning of a word, are not to be separated in the middle, otherwise they are to be divided.

**St.Sc.Pf.
Pr.&c.**

stu-prum, tur-pis.

But

(II)

But in words compounded, the Cōsonants go with their part; as in

ob-est, dis-cors.

According to these Rules, if any word, at the end of a line, for want of room, or conveniency, must be divided, let it be done with this mark called Hyphen, - as,

orins, &c.

Hyphen.

Sometimes a note or mark is set upon the end of a word, to difference it from another, that is written like it; as in *multo* the Adverb, to distinguish it from *multo* the Adjective; this is called a *Grave*, or sharp accent.

*Accentus
gravis,*

A grave
accent.

Sometimes another mark is used when the Syllable is to be pronounced long, by reason of encyclical Conjunctions, *que, ne, ve*, or other encyclical words, *sis nam, &c.* this note is used at the end of a word, and is called an *Acute* accent; as,

*Accentus
acutus,*

acute ac-
cent.

itāne adēsdum.

Sometimes a note consisting of both these called a *Circumflex*, is placed over a Vowel, to shew that it is long by nature, as *amavērunt*, or the contraction of two Vowells, as *quīs* for *queis*.

*Circum-
flexus,*

a circum-
flex.

Sometimes two points are set over one Vowel before another for difference, as *aer*, being a word of two syllables, and this called a note of *Diæresis*.

Diæresis.

A

A note which sheweth a Vowel cut off at the end of a word, and marked thus, ['] is called *Apophthegus*.

vidistih', for *vidistine*.

A *Parenthesis* is when a word or more (not of essence to the speech) are shut up in two semicircles.

()

A note of Interrogation, or Question is marked thus, [?]

A note of exclamation, admiration, or sorrow, is marked thus, [!]

A note of a *long* quantitie, —

The note of a *short* quantitie, ∪

Comma is a note of pausing, or breathing, when we read, marked thus, [,]

A *Semicolon* is a note of longer pause, or stay, thus marked, [;]

A *Colon* doth note some perfect sense expressed, but yet something more to be expected, marked thus, [:]

A *Period*, or full point, declareth a finall perfect sense, and concludeth with this mark, [.]

the
of
ed
w,
en
ay,
ef-
ked
er-
]

Eight *Parts*, two *Numbers*, *Cases* six, to these
Three *Genders*, five *Declensions*, three *Degrees*.
Pronouns nineteen, four kind of *Verbs*, and they
Three *Persons* through both *Numbers* do convey:
Four *Conjugations* perfect *Verbs* receive,
On which four *Moods* attend, and *Tenses* five.
From race of *Verbs* four *Participles* flow;
Three *Gerunds* we admit, and *Supines* two.

These things well laid, three *Concords* raise at la
A structure, and the toile of *Grammar's* past.



An English and Latine GRAMMAR.

Grammar is the Art of speaking rightly.

The Parts are, { Etymologie,
and
Syntax.

Etymologie is that part of Grammar which teacheth the Proprieties of severall words, especially in the difference of Terminations; and considereth all parts of speech.

Eight parts of speech.

*Eight only Parts the wise Grammarians teach,
Because in them we comprehend all speech.*

Noun, {
Pronoun, { *declin-*
Verb, { *ed.* { Adverb,
Participle, { { Conjunction, { *unde-*
{ { Preposition, { *clined.*
{ { Interjection, {

To all these parts belong *Species* which is form, and *Figura* figure.

Form is when a word is either originall, and called *Primitive*, as *Scio* to know; or come from another, and called *Derivative*, as *Scientia* knowledge, deriv'd from *Scio*. *Figure* is when a word is either simple, as *justus* just, or compounded, as *injustus* unjust, compounded of *in* and *justus*.

(1)

Two kinds of Nouns, Substantive or Adjective.

Nouns Proper are all Proper Names, and are referred

to one, as *Thamisis*

the Thames: Common are used to all of the same kind, *Fluvius* a river.

Nouns Substantives the names of things declare,
But Adjectives, what kind of things they are.
The Substantives are known by [a] or [the];
The Adjectives alone imperfect be.

A House, *Domus*; an ancient House, *antiqua* D

Numbers two.

Some Nouns in the Singular may signify many, as

Populus people, *Grex* a flock; these are called Collectives, as yet these are the Singular number, as being considered of People, one Flock.

One is the Number Singular, but all Above, we must the Plural number call.

Homo a man; *Homines* men.

Cases six.

1 Nominative.

2 Genitive.

3 Dative.

4 Accusative.

5 Vocative.

6 Ablative.

The Nominative before the Verb doth go;
[Of] shews the Genitive; the Dative [to].
The Accusative after the Verb is plac'd,
The Fifth calls, Prepositions rule the last.

Gender

(3)

Genders three.

Male, Female, Neuter, perfect Genders be:
All others are compounded of these three.

A Noun of the male or Masculine Gender, as *Pir* the difference of man.

A Noun of the female or Feminine Gender, as *mulier* a woman, nature, as

A Noun of the Neuter Gender, as *Saxum* a stone, they are

A Noun of the Common Gender, is male, and female, or male, and belongeth to both sexes, as *Parens* a father or mother.

A Noun of the Doubtfull Gender, is commonly masculine or Feminine, as *Dies* a day; sometimes and Art masculine and Neuter, as *Vulgus* common people; words and sometimes Feminine and Neuter, as *Habeo* a may be of erring.

gender, and yet have no relation to sex, as *Lapis* a stone is m. *Musa* a song, is f. g.

Declensions five.

Is true Declension every Noun will give
From Termination of the Genitive.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
In <i>a</i> .	in <i>i</i> .	in <i>u</i> .	in <i>us</i> .	in <i>ei</i> .
<i>Muse.</i>	<i>viri.</i>	<i>crinis.</i>	<i>manus.</i>	<i>rei.</i>

Musa is a Noun Substantive of the first Declension, and Feminine Gender.

First Declension.

Filia, and
Nata a
Daughter
make the
Dative,
and Ablative Plu-

Singulariter.	{	Nom. <i>mus a.</i>	{	Pluraliter.	{	Nom. <i>mus e.</i>
		Gen. <i>mus e.</i>				Gen. <i>mus arum.</i>
		Dat. <i>mus e.</i>				Dat. <i>mus is.</i>
		Acc. <i>mus am.</i>				Acc. <i>mus as.</i>
		Voc. <i>mus a.</i>				Voc. <i>mus e.</i>
		Abl. <i>mus a.</i>				Abl. <i>mus is.</i>

rall in *is* or in *abus*. *Dea* a goddess, *Mula* a mule, *Equa* a mare
Liberta a freed woman, in *abus* only.

Singulariter.	{	Nom. <i>Grammatica.</i>	{	vel	{	<i>Grammatice.</i>
		Gen. <i>Grammaticae.</i>				<i>Grammatices.</i>
		Dat. <i>Grammaticae.</i>				<i>Grammatice.</i>
		Acc. <i>Grammaticam.</i>				<i>Grammaticene.</i>
		Voc. <i>Grammatica.</i>				<i>Grammatice.</i>
		Abl. <i>Grammatica.</i>				<i>Grammatice.</i>

Singulariter.	{	N. <i>Thomae.</i>	{	N. <i>Anchises.</i>
		G. <i>Thome.</i>		G. <i>Anchise.</i>
		D. <i>Thome.</i>		D. <i>Anchise.</i>
		A. <i>Thomam.</i>		A. <i>Anchisam</i> , vel <i>Anchise</i>
		V. <i>Thoma.</i>		V. <i>Anchisa.</i>
		A. <i>Thoma.</i>		A. <i>Anchisa.</i>

Second Declension.

Vir is a Noun Substantive of the second Declension, and Masculine Gender.

Singulariter.	{	Nom. <i>Vir.</i>	{	Pluraliter.	{	Nom. <i>Vir i.</i>
		Gen. <i>Vir i.</i>				Gen. <i>Vir orum.</i>
		Dat. <i>Vir o.</i>				Dat. <i>Vir is.</i>
		Acc. <i>Vir um.</i>				Acc. <i>Vir os.</i>
		Voc. <i>Vir.</i>				Voc. <i>Vir i.</i>
		Abl. <i>Vir o.</i>				Abl. <i>Vir is.</i>

The Nominative and Vocative agree,
But when the second changeith [us] to [e.]

Singulariter.	Nom. Dominus.	Pluraliter.	Nom. Domini.
	Gen. Domini.		Gen. Dominorum.
	Dat. Domino.		Dat. Dominis.
	Acc. Dominum.		Acc. Dominos.
	Voc. Domine.		Voc. Domini.
	Abl. Domino.		Abl. Dominis.

Except
Agnus a
Lamb,
Lucus a
grove,
Chorus a
quire,
Fluvius a
river,

ma opulus a people, Vulgus common people, which make their
vocatives in us. sometimes.

Singulariter.	Nom. Deus.	Pluraliter.	Nom. Dii.
	Gen. Dei.		Gen. Deorum.
	Dat. Deo.		Dat. Diis.
	Acc. Deum.		Acc. Deos.
	Voc. De		Voc. Dii.
	Abl. Deo.		Abl. Diis.

Deus God.
m.g.

From proper names in [ius] if you take
The finall [us] their Vocatives you make.

Singulariter.	Nom. Cornelius.	Singulariter.	Nom. Filius.
	Gen. Cornelii.		Gen. Filii.
	Dat. Cornelio.		Dat. Filio.
	Acc. Cornelium.		Acc. Filium.
	Voc. Corneli.		Voc. Fili.
	Abl. Cornelio.		Abl. Filio.

F
Ion.

All Nouns which do the Neuter Gender claime,
In the First, Fourth, and Fifth Case are the same;
you decline them in the plurall, they
about exception do all end in [a.]

Nom.
Accus.
Voc.

Speculum
a looking
glass. n. g.

Singulariter.	Nom. <i>Specul</i>	um.	Pluraliter.	Nom. <i>Specul</i>	a.
	Gen. <i>speculi.</i>			Gen. <i>speculorum.</i>	
	Dat. <i>speculo.</i>			Dat. <i>speculis.</i>	
	Acc. <i>specul</i>	um.		Acc. <i>specul</i>	a.
	Voc. <i>specul</i>	um.		Voc. <i>specul</i>	a.
	Abl. <i>speculo.</i>			Abl. <i>speculis.</i>	

Singulariter.	Nom. <i>Orpheus.</i>	
	Gen. <i>Orphei vel Orpheos.</i>	
	Dat. <i>Orpheo vel Orphei.</i>	
	Acc. <i>Orpheum, vel Orphea.</i>	
	Voc. <i>Orpheu.</i>	
	Abl. <i>Orpheo.</i>	

Third Declension.

Crinis Hair is a Noun Substantive of the third Declension and Masculine Gender.

Some Nouns of the third, make their Ac- cusative in <i>im</i> , as <i>vultu</i> ,	Singulariter.	Nom. <i>Crinis</i>		Pluraliter.	Nom. <i>crin</i>	es.
		Gen. <i>crin</i>	is.		Gen. <i>crin</i>	ium.
		Dat. <i>crin</i>	i.		Dat. <i>crin</i>	ibus.
		Acc. <i>crin</i>	em.		Acc. <i>crin</i>	es.
		Voc. <i>crinis</i>			Voc. <i>crin</i>	es.
im, as <i>vultu</i> ,		Abl. <i>crin</i>	e.		Abl. <i>crin</i>	ibus.

ravim, *tussim*, *sitim*, *Charybdim* & *amussim*, and these make the Ablative in *i*. So do all the names of months in *is* and *or*. *Septembri*, *Aprilis*; to which add *puerili*, and *stirigili*. Neuters in *al*, and *ar*, (except *Gausape*, *presepe*, and proper names, as *Proteste*, &c. and *fai*, *hepar*, *jubar*, *nectar*, make the Ablative in *i*. *Ignis*, *unguis*, *suppellex*, *unguis*, *vestis*, *rus*, make the Ablative in *e* and *i*.

Nom

Nom. <i>Calcar.</i>	Pluralis	Nom. <i>Calcaria.</i>
Gen. <i>calcāris.</i>		Gen. <i>calcarium.</i>
Dat. <i>calcaris.</i>		Dat. <i>calcaribus.</i>
Acc. <i>calcar.</i>		Acc. <i>calcaris.</i>
Voc. <i>calcar.</i>		Voc. <i>calcaria.</i>
Abl. <i>calcaris.</i>		Abl. <i>calcaribus.</i>

Some
Nouns
make
both *em*
and *im* in
Accula-

ive, as *febris, pelvis, buris, torquis, puppis, & securis. Turris, equalis, navis, velis, bipennis, clavis*; and these have *e* and *i* in the Ablative. Nouns which have the nature of Adjectives, as *sodalis, annalis, rivalis, canalis, natalis, contubernalis, popularis, familiaris, irivemis, affini, ædilis*, most commonly have *i* in the Ablative. Nouns whose Ablative is in *i* only, or *e* and *i*, and Nouns not encreasing in *is* and *es*, make *ium* in the Genitive Plurall, except *canis, pavis, vates, juvenis, volucris, opes, pis*, which make *Canum*, &c. When the Nominative singular ends with two Consonants, their Genitive Plurall is in *ium*, as *urbs, urbium*, &c. except *hyemum, principum, forcipum, inorum, celibum, aucupum, municipum, Arabum, Cyclopum*.

Nom. <i>Poema.</i>	Pluralis	Nom. <i>Poemata.</i>	(bus. Neuters in <i>ma</i> make their Ge- nitive Plu- rall by
Gen. <i>poematis.</i>		Gen. <i>poematum.</i>	
Dat. <i>poemati.</i>		Dat. <i>poematis vel Poemati-</i>	
Acc. <i>poema.</i>		Acc. <i>poemata.</i>	
Voc. <i>poema.</i>		Voc. <i>poemata.</i>	
Abl. <i>poemate.</i>		Abl. <i>poematis vel Poemati-</i>	

um, their Dative and Ablatives in *is* most usually, Neuters whose Ablative ends in *e*, make the Nominative Plurall in *a*, Ablatives in *i* make the Nominative Plurall in *ia*.

Nom. <i>Virtus.</i>	Pluralis	Nom. <i>Virtutes.</i>	Virtus virtue, Sermo ōis speech Honor ōis honor, Non.
Gen. <i>virtutis.</i>		Gen. <i>virtutum.</i>	
Dat. <i>virtuti.</i>		Dat. <i>virtutibus.</i>	
Acc. <i>virtutem.</i>		Acc. <i>virtutes.</i>	
Voc. <i>virtus.</i>		Voc. <i>virtutes.</i>	
Abl. <i>virtute.</i>		Abl. <i>virtutibus.</i>	

Singulariter.	Nom.	<i>Atlas.</i>	Pluraliter.	Nom.	<i>Atates.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Ataris.</i>		Gen.	<i>Atalum.</i>
	Dat.	<i>Atati.</i>		Dat.	<i>Atatibus.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Atatem.</i>		Acc.	<i>Atates.</i>
	Voc.	<i>Atlas.</i>		Voc.	<i>Atates.</i>
	Abl.	<i>Atate.</i>		Abl.	<i>Atatibus.</i>

Singulariter.	Nom.	<i>Lapis.</i>	Pluraliter.	Nom.	<i>Lapides.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Lapidis.</i>		Gen.	<i>Lapidum.</i>
	Dat.	<i>Lapidi.</i>		Dat.	<i>Lapidibus.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Lapidem.</i>		Acc.	<i>Lapides.</i>
	Voc.	<i>Lapi.</i>		Voc.	<i>Lapides.</i>
	Abl.	<i>Lapide.</i>		Abl.	<i>Lapidibus.</i>

Silex *icis**a flint.*Onus *eris**a burden.*

Crimen

*inis a**fault.*Lapis *a stone.*Pixis *a*
box.

Singulariter.	Nom.	<i>Pixis.</i>	Pluraliter.	Nom.	<i>Pixides.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Pixidis vel dos.</i>		Gen.	<i>Pixidum.</i>
	Dat.	<i>Pixidi.</i>		Dat.	<i>Pixidibus.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Pixidem vel da.</i>		Acc.	<i>Pixides vel da.</i>
	Voc.	<i>Pixis.</i>		Voc.	<i>Pixides.</i>
	Abl.	<i>Pixide.</i>		Abl.	<i>Pixidibus.</i>

Fourth Declension.

Manus a Hand is a Noun Substantive of the fourth Declension and Feminine Gender.

Motus *mo-*
*tion.*Gradus *a*
degree.

Singulariter.	Nom.	<i>Man us.</i>	Pluraliter.	Nom.	<i>Man us.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Man us.</i>		Gen.	<i>Man um.</i>
	Dat.	<i>Man ui.</i>		Dat.	<i>Man ibus.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Man um.</i>		Acc.	<i>Man us.</i>
	Voc.	<i>Man us.</i>		Voc.	<i>Man us.</i>
	Abl.	<i>Man u.</i>		Abl.	<i>Man ibus.</i>

Nom

Singulariter.	Nom. <i>arcus.</i>	Pluraliter.	Nom. <i>arcus.</i>
	Gen. <i>arcus.</i>		Gen. <i>arcuum.</i>
	Dat. <i>arui.</i>		Dat. <i>arcubus.</i>
	Acc. <i>arcum.</i>		Acc. <i>arcus.</i>
	Voc. <i>arcus.</i>		Voc. <i>arcus.</i>
	Abl. <i>arcu.</i>		Abl. <i>arcubus.</i>

Lacus a
lake,
Specus a
den,
Tribus a
stock,

Partus a birth, Portus a haven, Artus limbs, Acus a needle, Quer-
us an oak, Ficus a fig, and Veru in the Plurall Dative and Ab-
lative, ubus.

Singulariter.	Nom. <i>genu.</i>	Pluraliter.	Nom. <i>genua.</i>
	Gen. <i>genu.</i>		Gen. <i>genuum.</i>
	Dat. <i>genu.</i>		Dat. <i>genibus.</i>
	Acc. <i>genu.</i>		Acc. <i>genua.</i>
	Voc. <i>genu.</i>		Voc. <i>genua.</i>
	Abl. <i>genu.</i>		Abl. <i>genibus.</i>

Fifth Declension.

Res is a Noun Substantive of the Fifth Declen-
sion and Masculine Gender.

Singulariter.	Nom. <i>R es.</i>	Pluraliter.	Nom. <i>R es.</i>
	Gen. <i>R ei.</i>		Gen. <i>R erum.</i>
	Dat. <i>R ei.</i>		Dat. <i>R ebus.</i>
	Acc. <i>R em.</i>		Acc. <i>R es.</i>
	Voc. <i>R es.</i>		Voc. <i>R es.</i>
	Abl. <i>R e.</i>		Abl. <i>R ebus.</i>

Nouns of
the third
fourth and
fifth De-
clension
have the
Nomina-

ive, Accusative and Vocative like in the Plurall; the Dative
and Ablative Plurall are alike in the severall Declensions.

Nom.

The ancients did make the Genitive of this Declension

Singulariter.

Nom. Di es.
Gen. di eī.
Dat. di eī.
Acc. di em
Voc. di es.
Abl. di e.

Pluraliter.

Nom. Di es.
Gen. di erum
Dat. di ebus.
Acc. di es.
Voc. di es.
Abl. di ebus.

in ii, es,

and e. *Pernicii causa* Cic. *munera letitiamque dii, die, dei*, and the Dative hath been anciently in e.

The Termination of Cases in every Declension.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
N.	a	us, r um		us u	es		a	i	es	us	es
G.	a	i	is	us	eī		arum	orum	um, ium	uum	erū
D.	a	o	i	ui	eī		is	is	ibus	bus	ebus
A.	am	um	em, im	um	em		as	os	es	us	es
V.	mus	vir	crinis	manus	res		a	i	es	us	es
A.	a	o	e, i	u	e		is	is	ibus	bus	ebus

Pluraliter.

Felix [happy] is a Noun Adjective of one Termination, and third Declension.

Vetus old,
ingens
great,
amans
loving.
When an
Adjective
hath but
one en-

Singulariter.
Nom. Felix.
Gen. felicit.
Dat. felici.
Acc. felicem.
Voc. felix.
Abl. felice, vel felici.

Pluraliter.
Nom. Felices, felicia.
Gen. felicitum.
Dat. felicibus.
Acc. felices, felicia.
Voc. felices, felicia.
Abl. felicibus.

ding in any Case, that word is of all Genders, as in *felix, felicitis, felici*, &c.

Tristis [sad] is a Noun Adjective of two Terminations, and third Declension.

Singular	Nom. <i>Tristis, triste.</i>	Pluralis	Nom. <i>Tristes, tristia.</i>	Suavis pleasant, humilis humble. When the Adjective hath two
	Gen. <i>tristis.</i>		Gen. <i>tristium.</i>	
	Dat. <i>tristi.</i>		Dat. <i>tristibus.</i>	
	Acc. <i>tristem, triste.</i>		Acc. <i>tristes, tristia.</i>	
	Voc. <i>tristis, triste.</i>		Voc. <i>tristes, tristia.</i>	
	Abl. <i>tristi.</i>		Abl. <i>tristibus.</i>	

Endings in one case, the first is Masculine and Feminine, as *tristis*, and the second Neuter, as *triste*.

Bonus [good] is a Noun Adjective of three Terminations, of the second and first Declension.

Singular	N. <i>bonus, bona, bonū.</i>	Pluralis	N. <i>boni, bonæ, bona.</i>	When the Adjective hath three divers en- dings, the first is Masculine
	G. <i>boni, bonæ, boni.</i>		G. <i>bonorū, bonarū, bonorū.</i>	
	D. <i>bono, bonæ, bono.</i>		D. <i>bonis.</i>	
	A. <i>bonū, bonā, bonū.</i>		A. <i>bonos, bonas, bona.</i>	
	V. <i>bone, bona, bonū.</i>		V. <i>boni, bonæ, bona.</i>	
	A. <i>bono, bonā, bono.</i>		A. <i>bonis.</i>	

Bonus, the second Feminine, as *Bona*, the third Neuter as *bonum*, &c.

Singular	one.	Pluralis	alter, another, or either.	So totus whole, so- lus alone, ullus any, uter whe- ther, neu- ter nei- ther. Unus Nom.
	N. <i>unus, una, unum.</i>		N. <i>alter, altera, alterum.</i>	
	G. <i>unius.</i>		G. <i>alterius.</i>	
	D. <i>uni.</i>		D. <i>alteri.</i>	
	A. <i>unum, unā, unū.</i>		A. <i>alterū, alterā, alterū.</i>	
	V. <i>une, una, unum.</i>		V. <i>caret.</i>	
Singular	A. <i>uno, unā, uno.</i>	Pluralis	A. <i>altero, alterā, altero.</i>	

teeth the Plurall unless it be joined with a word that wanteth the Singular.

Alius another.

Singularis.	N. <i>alius, alia, aliud.</i>
	G. <i>alius.</i>
	D. <i>alii.</i>
	A. <i>aliū, aliā, aliud.</i>
	V. <i>caret.</i>
	A. <i>alio, aliā, alio.</i>

N. *alii, alie, alia.*

Pluraliter.	G. <i>aliorū, aliarū, aliorū.</i>
	D. <i>aliis.</i>
	A. <i>alios, alias, alia,</i>
	V. <i>caret.</i>
	A. <i>aliis.</i>

Duo and
ambo are
sometimes
used for
duos and
ambos.

Duo two.

Pluraliter.	N. <i>duo, duæ, duo.</i>
	G. <i>duorū, duarū, duorum.</i>
	D. <i>duobus, duabus, duobus.</i>
	A. <i>duos, duas, duo</i>
	V. <i>duo, duæ, duo.</i>
	A. <i>duobus, duabus, duobus.</i>

Ambo both.

Pluraliter.	N. <i>ambo, ambæ, ambo.</i>
	G. <i>amborū, ambarum, amborum.</i>
	D. <i>ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.</i>
	A. <i>ambos, ambas, ambo.</i>
	V. <i>ambo, ambæ, ambo.</i>
	A. <i>ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.</i>

Tres three

Pluraliter.	Nom. <i>tres, tria.</i>
	Gen. <i>trium.</i>
	Dat. <i>tribus.</i>
	Acc. <i>tres, tria.</i>
	Voc. <i>tres, tria.</i>
	Abl. <i>tribus.</i>

Quatuor four.

Pluraliter.	Nom. <i>quatuor.</i>
	Gen. <i>quatuor.</i>
	Dat. <i>quatuor.</i>
	Acc. <i>quatuor.</i>
	Voc. <i>quatuor.</i>
	Abl. <i>quatuor.</i>

So *Celer*
Silvester
Pedester
Campester
Equester
Paluster
Volucer
Celeber
Saluber
Alacer.

Acer [sharp] is a Noun Adjective of three Terminations, of the third Declension.

Singulariter.	Nom. <i>acer, acris, acre.</i>
	Gen. <i>acris.</i>
	Dat. <i>acri.</i>
	Acc. <i>acrem, acre.</i>
	Voc. <i>acer, acris, acre.</i>
	Abl. <i>acri.</i>

Pluraliter.	Nom. <i>acres, acria.</i>
	Gen. <i>acrium.</i>
	Dat. <i>acribus.</i>
	Acc. <i>acres, acria.</i>
	Voc. <i>acres, acria.</i>
	Abl. <i>acribus.</i>

Three

Three degrees of Comparisons.

The Positive declares without excess ;
 with the signe [more] Comparatives increase ;
 By [most] the bold Superlatives are known,
 Beyond which there is no Comparison.

P. *Durus* hard.

C. *Durior* more hard.

S. *Durissimus* most hard.

The Posi-
 tives and
 Superla-
 tives are
 declined
 like *Bonus*.
 The Com-
 parative
 and Su-
 perlative
 are for-

ned of the first case of their Positive in [i] as from *duri* the
 Genitive of *durus* by adding [or] and [us] are made the Com-
 parative *durior* and *Durius*, and by adding s, and *simus*, *duris-
 simus* the Superlative.

An Adjective of the Comparative degree.

Singular.	N. <i>Tristior, tristius.</i>	Pluraliter.	N. <i>tristiores, tristiora</i>	<i>Tristior</i> more sad. <i>Dulcior,</i> sweeter.
	G. <i>tristioris.</i>		G. <i>tristiorum.</i>	
	D. <i>tristiori.</i>		D. <i>tristioribus.</i>	
	A. <i>tristiozem tristius.</i>		A. <i>tristiores, tristiora</i>	
	V. <i>tristior, tristius.</i>		V. <i>tristiores, tristiora</i>	
	A. <i>tristiore vel tristiori.</i>		A. <i>tristioribus.</i>	

Comparisons irregular,

To Adjectives in [er,] we may contrive
 By adding [rimus] their Superlative.

Pulcher faire, pulcherior more faire, *pulcherrimus*
 most faire.

If before small [us] a vowel be,
 Compare with [magis] and with [maximè.]

Pius godly, *magis pius*, more godly, *maximè pius*,
 most godly.

From

From facio, dico, loquor, volo, frame
Comparisons, as if from [ens] they came.

<i>Maledi-</i>	<i>Maledicus</i> , an evil spea-	S	<i>Benevolus</i> , kind.
<i>cens.</i>	ker.		<i>Benevolentior</i> .
<i>Benevolens.</i>	<i>Maledicentior</i> .		<i>Benevolentissimus</i> .

<i>Munifi-</i>	<i>Munificus</i> , bountifull.	S	<i>Magniloquus</i> , a great
<i>cer.</i>	<i>Munificentior</i> .		ker.
<i>Magnilo-</i>	<i>Munificentissimus</i> .		<i>Magniloquentior</i> .
<i>quens.</i>			<i>Magniloquentissimus</i> .

Comparisons defective.
These want the Positive.

<i>Prior</i> , the former.	S	<i>Primus</i> , the first.
<i>Celer</i> , swift.		<i>Ocyssimus</i> , most swift.
<i>Deterior</i> , worse.		<i>Deterrimus</i> , worst.
<i>Penitior</i> more inward.		<i>Penitissimus</i> , most inward.

These want the Comparative.

<i>Novus</i> , new.	S	<i>Novissimus</i> , newest or
<i>Involuntus</i> , unwilling.		<i>Involuntissimus</i> , most.
<i>Inclutus</i> , famous.		<i>Inclutissimus</i> , most.
<i>Diversus</i> , different.		<i>Diversissimus</i> , most.
<i>Meritus</i> , deserving.		<i>Meritissimus</i> , most.
<i>Sacer</i> , holy.		<i>Sacerrimus</i> , most.
<i>Falsus</i> , false.		<i>Falissimus</i> , most.
<i>Fidus</i> , faithfull.		<i>Fidissimus</i> , most.
<i>Nuperus</i> , late.		<i>Nuperrimus</i> , most.

These want the Superlative.

exter, lucky.
 sinister, unlucky.
 nimus, fat.
 juveni, young.
 senex, old.
 declivis, steep.
 longinquus, far.
 salutaris, healthfull.
 supinus, careless.

Dexterior, more.
 Sinisterior, more.
 Opinior, more.
 Junior, the younger.
 Senior, the elder.
 Declivior, more.
 Longinquior, more.
 Salutarior, more.
 Supinior, more.

Some Adverbs, and Præpositions Compared.

sepe, often. }
 saepius, more often. }
 saepissime, most often. } Diu, long.
 } diutius, longer.
 } diutissime, most long.

superior, above. ultra, beyond.
 superius, more above. ulterior, more.
 supremus the highest. ultimus, the last.

* Vel summus.

prope, near. Prope, near.
 propius, more. propius, more.
 proximus, most. * proximus, nearest.

* Thence Proximè.

bonus, good.	melior, better.	optimus, best.
malus, evil.	peior, worse.	peissimus, worst.
magnus, great.	major, greater.	maximus, great.
parvus, little.	minor, less.	minimus, least.
nequam, wicked.	nequior.	nequissimus.
dives, rich.	ditior.	ditissimus.
exterius, outward.	exterior.	extremus, furthest.
inferius, below.	inferior.	infirmus.

Superius

	<i>Superus</i> , above.	<i>superior</i> .	<i>supremus</i> .
	<i>Posterus</i> , late.	<i>posterior</i> .	<i>postremus</i> .
	<i>Facilis</i> , easie.	<i>facilior</i> .	<i>facillimus</i> .
	<i>Gracilis</i> , small.	<i>gracilior</i> .	<i>gracillimus</i> .
	<i>Humilis</i> , humble.	<i>humilior</i> .	<i>humillimus</i> .
Multi in the Plu- rall many.	<i>Similis</i> , like.	<i>similior</i> .	<i>simillimus</i> .
	<i>Agilis</i> , nimble.	<i>agilior</i> .	<i>agillimus</i> .
	<i>Multus</i> , much.	<i>plus</i> , more.	<i>plurimus</i> .

A Type of the degrees regular.

	Sing.	Plu.
N.	<i>durus</i> } <i>aura</i> } <i>urum</i> } <i>durior</i> <i>durissimus</i> <i>durissima</i> <i>durissimum</i>	<i>duri</i> } <i>du, e</i> } <i>dura</i> } <i>duriores</i> <i>duriora</i> <i>durissimi</i> <i>durissime</i> <i>durissimum</i>
G.	<i>is</i> } <i>e</i> } <i>dur</i> } <i>durioris</i> <i>durissimi</i> <i>durissime</i> <i>durissimi</i>	<i>duorū</i> } <i>duarū</i> } <i>duorū</i> } <i>duriorū</i> <i>durissimū</i> <i>durissimū</i> <i>durissimū</i>
D.	<i>ro</i> } <i>dure</i> } <i>duro</i> } <i>duriori</i> <i>durissimo</i> <i>durissime</i> <i>durissimo</i>	<i>duris</i> } <i>durioribus</i> } <i>durissimis</i>
A.	<i>durum</i> } <i>duram</i> } <i>durum</i> } <i>duriorem</i> <i>durissimum</i> <i>durissimam</i> <i>durissimum</i>	<i>duros</i> } <i>duras</i> } <i>dura</i> } <i>duriores</i> <i>duriora</i> <i>durissimi</i> <i>durissimam</i> <i>durissimum</i>
V.	<i>dure</i> } <i>dura</i> } <i>durum</i> } <i>durior</i> <i>durissime</i> <i>durissima</i> <i>durissimum</i>	<i>duri</i> } <i>du, e</i> } <i>dura</i> } <i>duriores</i> <i>duriora</i> <i>durissimi</i> <i>durissimam</i> <i>durissimum</i>
A.	<i>duro</i> } <i>dura</i> } <i>duro</i> } <i>durore</i> <i>vel</i> <i>duriori</i> <i>durissimo</i> <i>durissimam</i> <i>durissimum</i>	<i>duris</i> } <i>durioribus</i> } <i>durissimis</i>

Pronouns nineteen.

Pronouns are words, that do supply the place
Of Nouns, and have their Gender, Number Case.

Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, is,
Ecce, iste, meus, tuus, suus, quis,
Noster, vester, nostras, vestras, some
Cujas adde cuius, cuja, cujum.

Some are
called De-
monstra-
tives, as
Ego, tu, sui.
Some Pos-
sessives, as
meus, tuus

Noster, vester. Relative qui, Interrogatives, as cujas, cuius, quis.

Ego is a Pronoun of the first person.

Nom. Ego I.	Pluralis.	Nom. Nos we.	Ego, tu, sui. &c.
Gen. mei of me.		Gen. nostrum vel nostri us.	
Dat. mihi.		Dat. nobis.	
Acc. me.		Acc. nos.	
Voc. caret.		Voc. caret.	
Abl. me.		Abl. nobis.	

Tu is a Pronoun of the second person, and speaks
to one.

N. Tu, you or thou.	Pluralis.	Nom. Vos ye.	Tu, tu, tu, &c. Every Vocative case is of the second person,
Gen. tui of thee.		Gen. vestrum vel vestri.	
Dat. tibi.		Dat. vobis.	
Acc. te.		Acc. vos.	
Voc. tu.		Voc. vos.	
Abl. te.		Abl. vobis.	

Ille is a Pronoun of the third person.

All other
Pronouns,
and also
Nouns are
of the
third Per-
son, unles
they be
joined to *ego*, or *tu*.

Singulariter	He, she, that.	
	Nom.	<i>ille, illa, illud.</i>
	G. <i>illius</i> of him or her.	
	Dat.	<i>illi.</i>
	Acc.	<i>illum, illam, illud.</i>
	Voc.	<i>caret.</i>
	Abl.	<i>illo, illa, illo.</i>

Pluraliter	They, those	
	Nom.	<i>illi, illa, illud.</i>
	G. <i>illorum, illarum, illud.</i>	
	D.	<i>illis</i> to them.
	Acc.	<i>illos, illas, illud.</i>
	Voc.	<i>caret.</i>
	Abl.	<i>illis.</i>

<i>Ipse</i> he. <i>Eum.</i>	Singulariter	
	Nom.	<i>ipse, ipsa, ipsum.</i>
	Gen.	<i>ipsius.</i>
	Dat.	<i>ipsi, &c.</i>

Pluraliter.	Singulariter.	
	Acc.	<i>Eum, ellam, ellud.</i>
	Acc.	<i>ellos, etlas.</i>

Sui is a
Pronoun
reciprocal,
that is it
relateth
to the per-
son or thing that went last before. So *Suus*.

Singulariter. and Pluraliter.	Nom. <i>caret.</i>	
	Gen. <i>sui</i> of him or themselves.	
	Dat.	<i>sibi.</i>
	Acc.	<i>se.</i>
	Voc.	<i>caret.</i>
	Abl.	<i>se.</i>

Nomina-
tive *istuc, istac, istoc.*
Accusa-
tive *istunc, istanc, istoc.*
Ablative

Singulariter.	This.	
	Nom.	<i>Hic, hec, hoc.</i>
	Gen.	<i>hujus.</i>
	Dat.	<i>huic.</i>
	Acc.	<i>hunc, hanc, hoc.</i>
	Voc.	<i>caret.</i>
	Abl.	<i>hoc, hac, hoc.</i>

Pluraliter.	These.	
	Nom.	<i>Hi, he, ho.</i>
	G.	<i>horum, harum, horum.</i>
	D.	<i>his.</i>
	Acc.	<i>hos, has, hoc.</i>
	Voc.	<i>caret.</i>
	Abl.	<i>his.</i>

istoc. Accusative Plurall *isthac.* So *illic.* Nominative *Hic*
haccine, hoccine. Accusative *huncine, hancine, hoccine.* Ab
hoccine, haccine, hoccine. Accusative Plurall *haccine.*

He, she, that.

These.

The same,

Nom. *is, ea, id.*
 Gen. *eius, his, hers.*
 Dat. *ei.*
 Acc. *eum, eam, id.*
 Voc. *caret.*
 Abl. *eo, ea, eo.*

Nom. *ii, eae, ea.*
 Gen. *eorum, earum, eorum.*
 Dat. *illis, vel eis.*
 Acc. *eos, eas, ea.*
 Voc. *caret.*
 Abl. *illis vel eis.*

Nomina-
 tive *Idem*
eadem, i-
dem. Ge-
 nitive *e-*
jusdem. &c.

hold him, or her, Accusative *Eccum, eccam.* Accusative Plura-
 er *eccos, eccas.*

Which.

N. *Qui, quae, quod.*
 G. *cujus* whose.
 D. *cui.* (whom.
 A. *quem, quā, quod.*
 V. *caret.*
 A. *quo, quā, quo,*
vel quī.

N. *Qui, quae, quae.*
 G. *quorum, quarum,*
quarum.
 D. *quibus, vel quib.*
 A. *quos, quas, quae.*
 V. *caret.*
 A. *quibus, vel quib.*

So, *quili-*
bet every
one, quivis
any one,
quicunque
whoso
ever, qui-
dam a cer-
taine.

Who, what.

N. *quis, quae, quid.*
 G. *cujus* whose.
 D. *cui.*
 A. *quē, quā, quid.*
 V. *caret.*
 A. *quo, quā, quo.*

N. *qui, quae, quae.*
 G. *quorū, quārū, quorū.*
 D. *quibus.*
 A. *quos, quas, quae.*
 V. *caret.*
 A. *quibus.*

So, *Ecquis*
who, but
the other
com-
pounds
ma e quae,
quid, as si-

if any, *siqua, siquid; aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, vel aliquod.* *Quis-*
 any, *quisnam* who, *quisquam* any one, *quisque* every one,
 declined like *quis*.

Whoſoevēr, whatſover.

Singulariter.	N. <i>Quisquis, quicquid.</i>	Pluraliter.	N. <i>Quique,</i>
	G. <i>cujuscujus.</i>		G. <i>quorumquorum.</i>
	D. <i>cui cui.</i>		D. <i>quibus quibus.</i>
	A. <i>quemque, quicquid.</i>		A. <i>quos quos.</i>
	V. <i>caret.</i>		V. <i>caret.</i>
	A. <i>quequo.</i>		A. <i>quibus quibus.</i>

Meus my, *tui* thine, *ſui* his or their, *noſter* our
veſter your, *cujus* whoſe, are declined like *bonum*
 except that *meus* in the vocative is *mi*, *mea*, *meum*.

Noſtras our countreyman, or one of our ſide, *veſtras* your, &c. and *cujus* whoſe, &c. are declined like *felix*.

Of Verbs Perſonall, four kinds; Active Paſſive, Neuter, Deponent.

Verbs are
 called
 Perſonall,
 becauſe
 they are
 declined
 with three perſons in both numbers.

Verbes have their Mood, and Tense, and ſignify,
 Either to do, to ſuffer, or to be.

Amare to love, *amari* to be loved, *eſſe* to be.

Except
ſum and
 his com-
 pounds.
 Actives

The Active Verb doth ſignify to doe
 So may the Neuter, both muſt end in [o.]

Amo I love, *Curo* I run.

may take *r*, to be made Paſſive Perſonals, Verbs Neuter can
 nor; ſome Neuters ſignifie Paſſively, and are called Neuter
 Paſſives, as *vapulo* I am whipt.

IN [or] both Paſſive and Deponent Verbs;
 To doe deponent, Paſſive to be done.

Amor I am loved. *Loquor* I doe ſpeake.

Perſon

Persons three.

With Verbs three Persons in both numbers may
Joine and agree, I, Thou, He, We, Ye, They.

Ego amo I love.	} Plural {	nos amamus we love
tu amas thou lovest,		vos amatis ye love.
ille amat he loveth.		illi amant they love

Moods four,

Indicatives doe aske or plainly shew
without a sign, a reason false or true.

Amat he loveth, amas tu dost thou love?

Imperatives we cleerly understand
Receive both name, and nature from command.

Impera-
tives want
the first
persons,

Ama love thou, monete vos doe yee advise.

May, might, would, should, make the Subjunctive
Sometimes an Adverb or Conjunction.

Si faciam if I doe, ut videam that I may see, or let
(me see,

Infinitives which [to] before them use
Number and Person in their Mood refuse.

Amare to love, possum facere I can doe, or I am able
(to doe.

Gerunds three, Supines two.

IN di, do, dum, the Gerunds chime, and close:
[um] the first Supine [it] the latter shews.

Amandi of loving, *amando* in loving, *amandum* to [love]

Monitum to advise, *monitu* to be advised.

Tenses five.

Active
signs,
Doe.
Did.
Have.
Had.
Shall or
will.

Five Tenses which their signs discover still,
I doe, I did, I have, had, shall or will.

Present tense	<i>am</i> I doe love.
Preter- {	Imperfect { <i>amabam</i> I did love.
	Perfect { <i>amavi</i> I have loved.
	Pluperfect { <i>amaveram</i> I had loved.
Future tense	<i>amabo</i> I shall or will love

But if these signs come not before Verbs, they
are Verbs of themselves, as

I doe *facio*, I did *faciebam* or *feci*, &c.

I have *habeo*, I had *habui*.

I will *volo*, I would *velim*, *vellem*, &c.

I will *non nolo*, *nolim*; I would not *nollem*.

I can *possum*, I could *potui*, &c. I might *possem*.

I ought *debeo*, *debiui*, *deberem*, &c.

So likewise the signs Passive.

Passive
signs,

P. Am,
art, is, are.
I. Was,
were, wert

Am, art, is, are, *was*, were, wert, Have been, Had
been, Shall or will be.

I am *sum*, *sim*. I was *eram*, *essem*. I have been *fui*.

I had been *fueram*, *fuissem*. I shall or will be *ero*,
fuevo.

P. Have been. Pl. Had been. F. Shall or will be.

Conjugations

Conjugations four.

The first hath [a] long before [re] and [ris,]

as amāre amaris.

long the second Conjugation is,

as monēre moneris.

short is of the third a perfect sign,

as legere legēris,

but with [i] long [io] the fourth decline,

as audire audiris.

Verbs in O, of the four Conjugations, are declined after these examples.

A Mo, amas, amavi, amāre, amandi, do, dum, amatum, amatu, amans, amaturus, to love.

Mones, monui, monēre, monendi, do, dum, monitum, monitu, monens, moniturus, to advise.

Legis, legi, legere, legendi, do, dum, lectum, lectu, legens, lecturus, to read.

Audis, audiui, audire, audiendi, do, dum, auditum, auditu, audiens, auditorus, to hear.

Indicative

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

I doe, thou dost, he doth.		We doe, ye doe, they doe.	
Singular.	<i>Am</i>	Plural.	<i>amus, atis, ant.</i>
	<i>Mon</i>		<i>emus, etis, ent.</i>
	<i>Leg</i>		<i>imus, itis, unt.</i>
	<i>Aud</i>		<i>imus, itis, unt.</i>

Preterimperfect tense

I did, thou didst, he did.		We did, ye did, they did.	
Singular.	<i>Am</i>	Plural.	<i>abamus, abatis, abant.</i>
	<i>Mon</i>		<i>ebamus, ebatis, ebant.</i>
	<i>Leg</i>		<i>iebam, iebas, iebat.</i>
	<i>Aud</i>		<i>iebam, iebas, iebat.</i>

Preterperfect tense.

I have, thou hast, he hath.		We have, ye have, they have.	
Singular.	<i>Amar</i>	Plu.	<i>imus, istis, erunt vel ere.</i>
	<i>Monu</i>		
	<i>Leg</i>		
	<i>Audiv</i>		

Preterpluperfect tense.

I had, thou hadst, he had.		We had, ye had, they had.	
Singular.	<i>Amave</i>	Plu.	<i>ramus, ratis, rant.</i>
	<i>Monuc</i>		
	<i>Lege</i>		
	<i>Audire.</i>		

Future tense.

I will, thou wilt, he will.		We, ye, they.	
Singular.	<i>Am</i>	Plu.	<i>bimus, bitis, bunt.</i>
	<i>Mon</i>		
	<i>Leg</i>		
	<i>Aud</i>		

The second person of this tense is used for the Imperative.

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Present tense.

	Love thou,	let him	love ye,	let them.	
Singular.	<i>Am</i> a, <i>āto</i>	<i>ato</i>	Plural.	<i>ate</i> , <i>atote</i>	<i>anto</i>
	<i>Mon</i> e, <i>ēto</i>	<i>eto</i> ille		<i>ete</i> , <i>etote</i>	<i>ento</i>
	<i>Leg</i> e, <i>lēto</i>	<i>ito</i>		<i>ite</i> , <i>itote</i>	<i>unto</i>
	<i>Aud</i> i, <i>īto</i>	<i>ito</i>		<i>ite</i> , <i>itote</i>	<i>iunto</i>

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

may, thou mayst, he may. We, ye, they.

Singular.	<i>Am</i> em, es, et.	Plu.	<i>emus</i> , <i>eris</i> , <i>ent</i> .
	<i>Mon</i> eam		
	<i>Leg</i> am		<i>as</i> , <i>at</i> . <i>amus</i> , <i>atis</i> , <i>ant</i> .
	<i>Aud</i> iam		

This tense supplies the first persons of the Imperative Mood; and may be generally used for it, with the Conjunction *ut*, *ut videam* let me see, *cures* have you a care, *fiat* let it be done, *faciamus* let us make, *fiis* be ye, *valeant* let them goe; here may be understood, *velim*, *jubeo*, *fac*, *ut*, &c.

Preterimperfect tense.

would or should.

Singular.	<i>Am</i> arem	Plu.	<i>remus</i> , <i>retis</i> , <i>rent</i> .
	<i>Mon</i> erem		
	<i>Leg</i> erem		
	<i>Aud</i> irem		

Preterperfect tense.

have.

Singular.	<i>Am</i> ave	Plu.	<i>rimus</i> , <i>ritis</i> , <i>rint</i> .
	<i>Mon</i> uve		
	<i>Leg</i> e		
	<i>Aud</i> i		

Preter-

Preterpluperfect tense.

I had.

Singular.	<i>Amavis</i>	} <i>sem, ses, set. Plu. semus, setis, sent.</i>
	<i>Monuis</i>	
	<i>Legis</i>	
	<i>Audivis</i>	

Future tense.

I shall.

Singular.	<i>Amave</i>	} <i>ro, ris, rit. Plu. rimus, ritis, rint.</i>
	<i>Monue</i>	
	<i>Legere</i>	
	<i>Audire</i>	

This tense is also used Imperatively.

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense and Imperfect tense.

<i>Am</i>	<i>are</i>	} to {	<i>love.</i>
<i>Mon</i>	<i>ere</i>		<i>advise</i>
<i>Leg</i>	<i>ere</i>		<i>reade.</i>
<i>Aud</i>	<i>ire</i>		<i>heare.</i>

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense.

<i>Amav</i>	} <i>isse</i> {	} to have or had {	<i>loved.</i>
<i>Monu</i>			<i>advised.</i>
<i>Leg</i>			<i>read.</i>
<i>Audio</i>			<i>heard.</i>

Future tense.

<i>Amatu</i>	} <i>rum esse vel fore</i> {	} to {	<i>love</i>	} hereafter,
<i>Monitu</i>			<i>advise</i>	
<i>Rectu</i>			<i>reade</i>	
<i>Auditu</i>			<i>heare</i>	

Although the Infinitives in *rum*, and *tum*, were anciently used, when they answered without altering their termination to every number and gender, as *Credo inimicos meos dicentem*, I believe that my enemies will say, yet they are not now

se with the best Authors, who supply this tense, by the Participles in *rum*, and *tus*, alterable in gender and number (of which Infinitive verbs are not capable,) as when we would say, promise that I will satisfy, instead of saying *promitto quod ego satisfaciam*, (by plaine concord) we say elegantly *promitto me satisfacturum*, and so in the plurall, *nos vos aut illos satisfacturos esse pollicemur*, we promise that we, ye, or they shall satisfy; *se dixerunt se empturas*, the women said they would buy; and in the neuter, by altering the gender, and number, to agree with the Substantive.

Gerunds.

Of loving	in loving	to love;
Am <i>amandi</i>	<i>amando</i>	<i>amando</i>
Mon <i>amandi</i>	<i>amando</i>	<i>amando</i>
Leg <i>amandi</i>	<i>amando</i>	<i>amando</i>
And <i>amandi</i>	<i>amando</i>	<i>amando</i>
ive English,		

Supines.

love	<i>amat</i>	} u. { to be {	loved;
advise	<i>monit</i>		advised.
reade	<i>lect</i>		read.
heare	<i>audit</i>		heard.

Participles.

Present tense		Future tense.			
} <i>ans</i> } <i>ens</i> } <i>iens</i>	loving	} <i>amat</i> } <i>monit</i> } <i>lectu</i> } <i>audit</i>	} <i>urus</i>	} to, or about to	love.
	advising				advise.
	reading				reade.
	hearing				heare.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus to be.

So are
the com-
pounds of:

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singu.	{	<i>Sum</i> I am.	{	Plural.	{	<i>Sumus</i> we are.
		<i>E</i> thou art.				<i>Estis</i> ye are.
		<i>Est</i> he is.				<i>Sunt</i> they are.

where a vowel follows *pro*, takes [d] as *prodes*, *prodest*. *Adsum* makes in the Imperative Mood.

Imperfect tense.

Singu.	{	<i>Eram</i> I was.	{	Plural.	{	<i>Eramus</i> we were.
		<i>Eras</i> thou wert.				<i>Eratis</i> ye were.
		<i>Erat</i> he was.				<i>Erant</i> they were.

Preterperfect tense.

Singu.	{	<i>Fui</i> , I have been.	{	Plural.	{	<i>Fuimus</i> we have been.
		<i>Fuisti</i> thou hast been.				<i>Fuistis</i> ye have been. (been)
		<i>Fuit</i> he hath been.				<i>fuérunt</i> vel <i>fuère</i> they have

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singu.	{	<i>Fueram</i> I had been.	{	Plural.	{	<i>Fueramus</i> we had been.
		<i>Fueras</i> thou hadst been.				<i>Fueratis</i> ye had been.
		<i>Fuerat</i> he had been.				<i>Fuerant</i> they had been.

Future tense.

Singu.	{	<i>Ero</i> I shall or will be.	{	Plural.	{	<i>Erimus</i> we shall.
		<i>Eris</i> thou shalt or wilt be.				<i>Eritis</i> ye shall. (be)
		<i>Erit</i> he shall or will be.				<i>Erunt</i> they shall or will

Imperative Mood.

Present tense.

Sin.	{	<i>Esto</i> tu be thou.	{	Plu.	{	<i>Estate</i> vos be ye.
		<i>Esto</i> ille let him be.				<i>Sunto</i> illi let them be.

Subjunctive

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

{	<i>Sim</i> I may be.	{	Plural.	<i>Simus</i> we may be.
	<i>Sis</i> thou maist be.			<i>Sitis</i> ye may be.
	<i>Sit</i> he may be.			<i>Sint</i> they may be.

Imperfect tense.

{	<i>Essem</i> I was, would or should be.	{	Plural.	<i>Essemus</i> we were.
	<i>Esset</i> thou wert.			<i>Essetis</i> ye were.
	<i>Esset</i> he was.			<i>Essent</i> they.

Preterperfect tense.

{	<i>Fuerim</i> I have been.	{	Plural.	<i>Fuerimus</i> we have been.
	<i>Fueris</i> thou hast.			<i>Fueritis</i> ye have been.
	<i>Fuerit</i> he hath.			<i>Fuerint</i> they have been.

Preterpluperfect tense.

{	<i>Fuissem</i> I had been.	{	Plural.	<i>Fuissemus</i> we had.
	<i>Fuisses</i> thou hadst.			<i>Fuissetis</i> ye had.
	<i>Fuisset</i> he had.			<i>Fuissent</i> they had.

Future tense.

{	<i>Fuero</i> I shall or will be.	{	Plural.	<i>Fuerimus</i> we shall.
	<i>Fueris</i> thou shalt.			<i>Fueritis</i> ye shall.
	<i>Fuerit</i> he shall.			<i>Fuerint</i> they shall.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense *esse* to be.

(b) Perfect and Preterpluperfect *Fuisse* to have or had been.

r w Future tense *Fore* vel *futurum esse* to be hereafter.

Participle Future.

Futurus to be, or, about, or ready to be.

Verbs Passive of the four Conjugations.

A Mor, amāris vel amāre, [Amatus sum vel fui]
Amari, amandus, to be loved.

Moncor, monēris vel monēre, [Monitus sum vel fui]
Moneri, mouendus, to be advised.

Legor, lēgeris vel lēgere, [lēctus sum vel fui]
legendus, to be read.

Audior, audīris vel audīre, [auditus sum vel fui]
audi, audiendus, to be heard.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

I am, thou art, he is.		We are, ye are, they are.	
Singular.	{ Am or, āris vel āre, ātur.	Plural.	{ āmur, amini, antur.
	{ Mon cor, ēris vel ēre, ētur.		{ ēmur, emini, entur.
	{ Leg or, ēris vel ēre, itur.		{ imur, imini, untur.
	{ Aud ior, iris vel ire, itur.		{ imur, imini, iuntur.

Preterimperfect tense.

Singulariter.

Pluraliter.

I was, thou wert, he was.		We were.	
Am abar, abaris vel abare, abatur.	{ ebar, ebaris vel ebare, ebatur	{	bamur, bamini, bantur.
			bamur, bamini, bantur.
			iebamur, bamini, bantur.
			iebamur, bamini, bantur.

Verbs in [or] have properly no Preterperfect tenses nor Preterpluperfect tenses, nor Future tense in the Subjunctive Mood, but these are supplied by the Nominative cases of the Participles of the Preter tense, (which have their several genders) and the tenses of the verb *Sum*; as when you would say I have been loved, it is circumlocuted by *sum* or *fui* I have been, and *amatus* loved.

Preter

Preterperfect tense supplied.
thou hast been, he hath been.

have been,

matus } Singu.
 onitus } sum vel fui, es vel fuisti, est vel fuit. (fuere.
 ctus } Plura.
 uditus } ti, sumus vel fuimus, estis vel fuistis, sunt fuerunt vel
 Preterpluperfect tense.

had been,

thou hadst been, he had been.

matus } Singu.
 onitus } eram vel fueram, eras vel fueras, erat vel fuerat. (fueram.
 ctus } Plura.
 uditus } ti, eramus vel fueramus, eratis vel fueratis, erant vel
 Future tense.

shall or will be.

Am abor } bēris, vel bēre, bētur. Plu. bēmur, bēmini, bēntur
 Mon ebor }
 Leg ar } ēris vel ēre, ētur. Plu. ēmur, ēmini, entur.
 Aud iar }

Imperative Mood.

Present tense.

regulariter.

Pluraliter.

thou.
 are, ator } tu { ator
 ēre, etor } ille { emini
 ēre, ytor } { imini
 ēre, ator } vos { antor
 { entor
 { untor
 { untor

Subjunctive

Preter

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

I may be.

Singular.	<i>Am er</i>	} <i>eris vel ere, etur. Plu. emur, emini, entur.</i>
	<i>Mon ear</i>	
	<i>Leg ar</i>	
	<i>Aud iar</i>	

Preterimperfect tense.

I was, would, or should be.

Singular.	<i>Am arer</i>	} <i>eris vel ere, retur. Plu. remur, remini, rentur.</i>
	<i>Mon erer</i>	
	<i>Leg erer</i>	
	<i>Aud iwer</i>	

Preterperfect tense supplied.

I have been.

<i>Amatus</i>	} Sing.	} <i>sim vel fuerim, sis vel fueris, sit vel fuerit.</i>
<i>Monitus</i>		
<i>Lectus</i>	} Plu.	} <i>ti, simus vel fuerimus, sitis vel fueritis, sint vel fuerint.</i>
<i>Auditus</i>		

Preterpluperfect tense supplied.

I had been.

<i>Amatus</i>	} Sing.	} <i>essem vel fuisset, esses vel fuisses, esset vel fuisset.</i>
<i>Monitus</i>		
<i>Lectus</i>	} Plu.	} <i>ti, essemus vel fuissetis, essetis vel fuissetis, essent vel fuissent.</i>
<i>Auditus</i>		

Future tense supplied.

I shall or will be.

<i>Amatus</i>	} Sing.	} <i>ero vel fuero, eris vel fueris, erit vel fuerit.</i>
<i>Monitus</i>		
<i>Lectus</i>	} Plu.	} <i>ti, erimus vel fuerimus, eriti vel fueritis, erunt vel fuerint.</i>
<i>Auditus</i>		

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense and Preterimperfect tense.

<i>Amari</i>	} to be {	loved.
<i>Moneri</i>		advised.
<i>Legi</i>		read.
<i>Andiri</i>		heard.

The Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect tense is supplied by the Accusative cases of the Participle of the Preter tense, before the verbe Infinitive *esse* or *fuisse*.

Perfect and Pluperfect tense supplied.

<i>Amatum</i>	} <i>esse</i> vel <i>fuisse</i> {	to have or had been {	loved.
<i>Monitum</i>			advised.
<i>Actum</i>			read.
<i>Auditum</i>			heard.

The Future tense is supplied by the Participle of the Preter tense before the Infinitive Passive *iri*, and this tense is resolved by the Accusative of the Participle in *du*, *amandum*, *legendum*, *audendum*, *esse*. Plu. *amandos*, *as*, *a*.

Future tense supplied.

<i>Amatum</i>	} <i>iri</i> {	to be {	loved	} hereafter.
<i>Monitum</i>			advised	
<i>Actum</i>			read	
<i>Auditum</i>			heard.	

Participles.

Future tense.

<i>Amatus</i>	} loved.	{ <i>Amandus</i>	} to be {	loved.
<i>Monitus</i>				advised.
<i>Actus</i>				read.
<i>Auditus</i>				heard.

D

Deponents

Deponents are declined with the Gerunds, and
Active Participles, first Supine.

Partici-
ples of the
Preter
tense in

Verbs de-

ponents have Active and Passive significations, because the
Verbs were anciently held common. Their participles in de-
alwaies signify passively. In Verbs deponents we may form
a regular Active, to form the Perfect tense, as declining *Hortari*
hortas, hortavi, &c. and from *Hortatus* to form *Hortatus* by ad-
ding s.

H *Ortor, hortaris vel hortare, Hortatus sum. ve-
fui, Hortari, Hortandi, do, dum, Hortatus
Hortans, Hortaturus, Hortandus to exhort.*

Formation of Tenses.

The Present and Preterperfect tense are the
principall tenses, from which the rest are formed.

Presens

cum prole.

The Preterimperfect tense is formed of the Pre-
ter perfect tense.

Indic.

Amabam of *amo*, by changing *O* into *abam*.

Monebam of *moneo*

Legebam of *lego*

Audiebam of *audio*

} by changing *O* into *ebam*.

The Future tense is formed of the Present tense

Amabo

Monebo

Legam

Audiam

} of

{

Amo

{

Moneo

} by changing *O* into

{

abam

{

ebam

} by changing *O* into

{

am.

} by changing *O* into

{

abam

{

ebam

} by changing *O* into

{

am.

} by changing *O* into

{

am.

pper.

The Imperative Mood is formed of the second person of the present tense, in three Conjugations.

Ama } from *Amas* }
Mone } *Mones* } by taking away *s*.
Audi } *Audis* }

Lege from *legis* by changing *i* into *e*.

The Subjunctive Present tense is formed of the Indicative Present tense.

Amem of *Amo*, by changing *o* into *em*.

Moneam } of *Moneo* }
Legam } *Lego* } by changing *o* into *am*.
Audiam } *Audio* }

The Subjunctive Imperfect tense is formed of the Imperative Mood.

Amarem } of *Ama* }
Monerem } *Mone* } by putting to *rem*.
Legerem } *Lege* }
Audirem } *Audi* }

Infinitive Present and Imperfect tense is formed of the Subjunctive Imperfect tense.

Amare } from *Amarem* }
Monere } *Monerem* } by taking away *m*.
Legere } *Ligerem* }
Audire } *Audirem* }

From the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood in every Conjugation active are formed the other tenses; as from *Amavi*, by changing *i* into *eram*, *erim*, *issem*, *ero*, *isse*, are made,

Pluperfect. Indic. *Amaveram*.
 Perfect. Subj. *Amaverim*.
 Pluperf. *Amavissem*.
 Future *Amavero*.
 Inf. Per. & Plu. *Amavisse*.

D a

Pillaves

Passives formed.

Indic.	<i>Amor</i> <i>Amabar</i> <i>Amabor</i>	} from	<i>Ame</i> <i>Amabam</i> <i>Amabo</i>	} by adding [r.] by changing [m] to [r.] by taking [r.]
Imper.	<i>Aware</i> from <i>Ama</i> by adding <i>re</i> .			
Subj.	<i>Amer</i> <i>Amarer</i>	} from	<i>Amem</i> <i>Amarem</i>	} by changing [m] into [r.]
Infinit.	1 <i>Amari</i> 2 <i>Moneri</i> 4 <i>Audiri</i> 3 <i>Legi</i> from <i>legere</i>	} from	<i>Amare</i> <i>Monere</i> <i>Audire</i> <i>legere</i>	} by changing <i>e</i> into <i>i</i> .

Anomalies.

Eo, to goe.

Eo, is, *ivi*, *ire*, *eundi*, *do*, *dum*, *itum*, *itns*, *itum*

Quo I
can, Ne-
queo I can-
not, are
declined
like *Eo*,
but that
they want
the Imper-

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singu.	{ <i>Eo</i> I goe. <i>Is</i> thou goest. <i>It</i> he goeth.	{ <i>Plura</i> { <i>Imus</i> we goe. <i>Itis</i> ye goe. <i>Eunt</i> they goe.
--------	--	--

rative Mood, Gerunds, and present Participle.

Preterimperfect tense.

Singu.	{ <i>Ibam</i> I did goe, or went. <i>Ibas</i> thou didst. <i>Ibat</i> he did.	{ <i>Plura</i> { <i>Ibamus</i> we did. <i>Ibatis</i> ye did. <i>Ibant</i> they did.
--------	---	---

Preterperfect tense.

Singu.	{ <i>Ivi</i> I have gone, or went. <i>Ivisi</i> thou hast. <i>Ivit</i> he hath.	{ <i>Plura</i> { <i>Ivimus</i> we have. <i>Ivisis</i> ye have. <i>Iverunt</i> vel <i>ivere</i>
--------	---	--

Pro

Preterpluperfect tense.

<i>Iveram</i> I had gone.	} Plura	<i>Iveramus</i> we had.
<i>Iveras</i> thou hadst.		<i>Iveratis</i> ye had.
<i>Iverat</i> he had.		<i>Iverant</i> they had gone.

Future tense.

<i>Ibo</i> I shall, or will go.	} Plura	<i>Ibimus</i> we shall, or will.
<i>Ibis</i> thou shalt, or wilt.		<i>Ibitis</i> ye shall, or will.
<i>Ibit</i> he shall, or will.		<i>Ibunt</i> they shall, or will.

Imperative Mood.

<i>I, vel ito tu</i> goe you.	} Pluri	<i>Ite vel Itote vos</i> goe you.
<i>Itote ille</i> let him goe.		<i>Eunto illi</i> let them goe.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

<i>Eam</i> I goe, or may goe.	} Plura	<i>Eamus</i> we goe.
<i>Eas</i> thou goest.		<i>Eatis</i> ye goe.
<i>Eat</i> he goeth.		<i>Eant</i> they goe.

Preterimperfect tense.

<i>Irem</i> I did, would or should goe.	} Plura	<i>Iremus</i> we did.
<i>Ires</i> thou didst.		<i>Iretis</i> ye did.
<i>Iret</i> he did.		<i>Irent</i> they did.

Preterperfect tense.

<i>Iverim</i> I have gone.	} Plura	<i>Iverimus</i> we have.
<i>Iveris</i> thou hast.		<i>Iveritis</i> ye have.
<i>Iverit</i> he hath.		<i>Iverint</i> they have.

Preterpluperfect tense

<i>Ivissem</i> I had gone.	} Plura	<i>Ivissemus</i> we had.
<i>Ivisses</i> thou hadst gone.		<i>Ivissetis</i> ye had.
<i>Ivisset</i> he had.		<i>Ivissent</i> they had.

Future tense.

<i>Ivero</i> I shal, or will.	} Plura	<i>Iverimus</i> we shall.
<i>Iveris</i> thou shalt.		<i>Iveritis</i> ye shall.
<i>Iverit</i> he shall.		<i>Iverint</i> they shall.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense, *Ire* to goe,
Perfect and Pluperfect tense, *Ivisse* to have
had gone.

Future tense, *Iturum esse* to goe hereafter.

Gerunds.

Eundi of going, *Eundo* in going, *Eundum* to goe.
Supine. *Itum* to goe.

The Ge-
nitive is

euntis, and Present, *Iens* going.
So in the
Compounds.

Participles.

Future, *Iturus* to goe.

Of *Potis*
and *sum*.

Poss^{um}, potes, potui, posse, to may or can, or
be able.

Ex non &
Volo.

Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, do, dum, Sup^{er}
caet, volens, to will, or to be willing.

Ex magis
& Volo.

Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, do, dum, Sup^{er}
caet, nolens, to will not, or to be unwilling.

Fero bor-
rows a
Preter-
perfect

Malo, mavis, malui, malle, malendi, do, dum, Sup^{er}
caet, malens, to had rather, to wish rather, or pre

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, do, dum, latum, la^{ti}
ferens, laturus, to beare, to bring, or report.

Fio, fis, [factus sum vel fui,] fieri, factu, facien^{di}
to be made or done.

tense from an old Verb *Tulo*, and may be of the third Con-
jugation, admitting the Figure Syncope, in some tenses;
Fers, fert, fertus, ferto, ferte, ferrem, ferre, for feris, ferit, fer-
ferio, ferite, fererem ferere, and so in the Passive. *Fio* is a Ne-
ter Passive, and borrows the Preterperfect tense suppli-
Factus sum vel *fui*, the last Supine *Factu*, and the Participle
du, *Faciendus*, from the old Passive *Facio*, of *Facio*.

Indica

Indicative Mood.

Present tense;

Sing. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Possum I can, or may.} \\ \text{Potes you may, or thou canst.} \\ \text{Potes he may.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$	Plura:	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Possumus we can.} \\ \text{Potesis ye can.} \\ \text{Possunt they can.} \end{array} \right.$

Imperfect tense.

could.

Sing. *Poteram, ras, rat.* Plu. *ramus, ratis, rant.*

Perfect tense.

could.

Sing. *Potui, isti, it.* Plu. *Potuius, istis, erunt vel ere.*

Pluperfect tense.

had been able.

Sing. *Potueram, ras, rat.* Plu. *ramus, ratis, rant.*

Future tense.

shall be able.

Sing. *Potero, ris, rit.* Plu. *rimus, ritis, rint.*

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

may, or can.

Sing. *Possim, sis, sit.* Plu. *sēmus, sētis, sint.*

Preterimperfect tense.

could, or might.

Sing. *Poffem, ses, set.* Plu. *sēmus, sētis, sent.*

Preterperfect tense.

could.

Sing. *Potuerim, ris, rit.* Plu. *rimus, ritis, rint.*

Pluperfect tense.

I had been able.

*Potuissem, ses, set.**Potuissemus, selis, sent.*

Future tense.

I shall be able.

Sing. *Potero, vis, rit.*Plu. *rimus, ris, rit.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense and Imperfect.

Perfect and Pluperf.

Sing. *Posse* to can or be able.Plu. *Potuisse* to have or had been.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

I will thou wilt he will.

we will ye will they will.

Singu.	{	<i>Volo, vis, vult.</i>	}	Plu.	{	<i>Volamus, vultis, volunt.</i>
		<i>Nolo, non vis, non vult.</i>				<i>Nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.</i>
		<i>Malo, mavis, mavult.</i>				<i>Malumus, mavultis, malunt.</i>

Imperfect tense.

I would.

Singu.	{	<i>Volebam</i>	}	<i>bas, bat.</i>	Plu.	<i>bamus, hatis, bant.</i>
		<i>Nolebam</i>				
		<i>Malebam</i>				

Preterperfect tense.

I would.

Singu.	{	<i>Volui</i>	}	<i>isti, it.</i>	Plu.	<i>imus, istis, erunt vel ere.</i>
		<i>Nolui</i>				
		<i>Malui</i>				

Preterpluperfect tense.

I had been willing.

Singu.	{	<i>Volueram</i>	}	<i>ras, rat.</i>	Plu.	<i>ramus, ratis, rant.</i>
		<i>Nolueram</i>				
		<i>Malueram</i>				

Future

Future tense.

I will.

Sing. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Volam \\ Nolam \\ Malam \end{array} \right\}$ es, et. Plu. *emus, etis, ent.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Noli nolito* doe not thou Plu. *nolite nolitote*, do not ye.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

I will.

Sing. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Velim \\ Nolim \\ Malim \end{array} \right\}$ lis, lit. Plu. *linus, liis, lint.*

Preterimperfect tense.

I would.

Sing. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Vellem \\ Nollem \\ Mallem \end{array} \right\}$ les, let. Plu. *lemus, letis, lent.*

Preterperfect tense.

I would.

Sing. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Voluerim \\ Noluerim \\ Maluerim \end{array} \right\}$ ris, rit. Plu. *rius, ritis, rint.*

Preterpluperfect tense.

I had been willing.

Sing. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Voluisssem \\ Noluissem \\ Maluisssem \end{array} \right\}$ ses, set. Plu. *samus, setis, sent.*

Future tense.

I will.

Sing. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Voluero \\ Noluero \\ Maluero \end{array} \right\}$ ris, rit. Plu. *rimus, ritis, rint.*

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Imperf.

Velle to will.*Nolle* to will not.*Malle* to have rather.

Perfect and Pluperf.

Voluisse to have been willing.*Noluisse* to have been unwilling.*Maluisse* to have been more will.

Participles.

Present tense. { *Volens* willing.
 Nolens unwilling.
 Malens more willing.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Sing. { *Fero* I beare.
 Fers thou bearest.
 Fert he beareth. Plura. { *Ferimus* we beare.
 Fertis ye beare.
 Ferunt they beare.

Imperfect tense.

I did beare.

Sing. *Ferebam*, *bas*, *bat*. Plu. *bamus*, *batis*, *bant*.

Preterperfect tense.

I have borne.

Sing. *Tuli*, *listi*, *lit*. Plu. *limus*, *listis*, *lêrunt* vel *lêre*.

Preterpluperfect tense.

I had.

Sing. *Tuleram*, *ras*, *rat*. Plu. *ramus*, *ratîs*, *rant*.

Future tense.

I will.

Sing. *Feram*, *res*, *ret*. Plu. *remus*, *retis*, *rent*.

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Sin. { *Fer, ferto*, beare thou. } *Ferte, fertote vos*, beare ye.
 { *Ferto ille* let him beare. } *Ferunto illi* let them beare.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

I may.

Sing. *Feram, ras, rat*. Plu. *ramus, ratis, rant*.

Imperfect tense.

I would.

Sing. *Ferrem, res, ret*. Plu. *remus, retis, rent*.

Perfect tense.

I have borne.

Sing. *Tulerim, ris, rit*. Plu. *rimus, ritis, rint*.

Pluperfect tense.

I had.

Sing. *Tulisssem, ses, set*. Plu. *semus, setis, sent*.

Future tense.

I will.

Sing. *Tulero, ris, rit*. Plu. *rimus, ritus, rint*.

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense and Imperfect.

Ferre to beare.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

Tulisse to have, or had borne.

Supines

Supines.

Latum to beare.*Latu* to be borne.

Participles.

Pres. tense.
Ferens bearing.

Futur. tense.
Laturus about to beare.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Fio</i> I am made.	{	Plur.	{	<i>Fimus</i> we are made.
		<i>Fis</i> thou art made.				<i>Fitis</i> ye are made.
		<i>Fit</i> he is made.				<i>Fiunt</i> they are made.

Imperfect tense.

I was made.

Sing. *Fiebam, bas, bat.* Plu. *Fiebamus, batis, bant.*

Perfect tense supplied.

Sing. *Factus sum* vel *fui, es* vel *fuisti, est* vel *fuit.*Plu. *Facti sumus* vel *fuimus, estis* vel *fuistis, sunt fuerunt* vel *fuert.*

Pluperfect tense supplied.

I had been.

Sing. *Factus eram* vel *fueram, eras* vel *fueras, erat* vel *fuerat.*Plu. *Facti eramus* vel *fueramus, eratis* vel *fueratis, erant* vel *fuerant.*

Future tense.

I shall be.

Sing. *Fiam, fies, et.* Plu. *erimus, eritis, erunt.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing.	{	<i>Fito</i> tu be thou made.	{	Plur.	{	<i>Fitote</i> vos be ye made.
		<i>Fito</i> ille let him be made.				<i>Fiuto</i> illi let them be made.

Subjunctive

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

I may be.

Sing. *Fiam*, *as*, *at*. Plu. *amur*, *atis*, *ant*.

Imperfect tense.

I would or should be.

Sing. *Fierem*, *res*, *ret*. Plu. *remus*, *retis*, *rent*.

Preterperfect tense supplied.

I have been.

Sing. *Factus sim* vel *fuorim*, *sis* vel *fuoris*, *sit* vel *fuorit*.Plu. *Facti simus* vel *fuimus*, *sitis* vel *fuertis*, *sint* vel *fuierint*.

Preterpluperfect tense.

I had been.

Sing. *Factus essem* vel *fuissem*, *esses* vel *fuiesses*, *esset* vel *fuisset*.Pl. *Facti essemus* vel *fuissemus*, *essetis* vel *fuissetis*, *essent* vel *fuisissent*.

Future tense.

I shall be.

Sing. *Factus ero* vel *fuero*, *eris* vel *fuoris*, *erit* vel *fuorit*.Plu. *Facti erimus* vel *fuimus*, *eritis* vel *fuertis*, *erunt* vel *fuierint*.

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. and Imperfect.

Fieri to be made.

Perf. et Pluperfect supplied.

Factum esse vel *fuisse* to have or had
(been made).

Future tense supplied.

Factum iri

vel

faciendum esse

} to be made hereafter.

Participles.

Preter tense.

Factus made.

Future tense.

Faciendus to be made.

Impersonall

Imper-
sonals have
commonly
the sign [u]
before
their Eng-
lish.

Impersonall Verbs.

[u] *Impersⁿall through all Tenses you will find,
Like a Third person singular declin'd.*

Placet it pleaseth.

The Par-
ticiples
joined
with the

Indic. *Placet, placebat, placuit, placuerat, placebit.*
Sub. *Placeat, placeret, placuerit, placuisset, placuerit.*
Inf. *Placere, placuisse.*

anxiliar

Passive Impersonall *Itur.*

Verb est

Indic. *Itur, ibatur, itum est vel fuit, itum erat vel fu-
erat, ibitur.*

in the Im-

Sub. *Eatur, iretur, itum sit vel fuerit, itum esset vel
fuisset, itum erit vel fuerit.*

personall

Inf. *Iri.*

Passives is

alwaies u-

sed Neuter. Verbs Neuter may be Impersonal Passive, and answer to all persons by understanding an Ablative with a Preposition, as *itur a me, te, illis, id est, Eo, is, it, it is gone by me, thee, him, that is, I goe, thou goest, he goeth, &c.* When a deed is signified to be done by many, the Neuter Impersonall is elegant, as *curritur i.e. omnes concurrunt*, they all run.

Participles four.

Partici-

ples are so
called of
taking

Deriv'd from Verbs, declin'd like Nouns are all
those parts of speech we Participles call.

part of a Noun, and part of a Verb. They differ not from Ad-
jectives in nature, but that they signify with time, as *amans*
loving, hath relation to the present time or tense, &c.

Participle of the Present tense
 Hash [ing] in english, latine [ans] or [ens].

Present tense are declined like *Felix*. If the word in [ing] have [a] or [e] before it, it is a Noun Substantive, as *Lectio* a reading.

Participle of the Perfect tense is known,
 In tus, sus, xus, all the Latines run.

Loved, seen, kn it. *Amatus, visus, nexus.*

To do the Future signifies in [rus]
 And to be done the Future tense in [dus.]

Amaturus to love. *Amandus* to be loved.

Participles formed.

Participle of the Present tense.	<i>Amans</i> <i>Monens</i> <i>Legens</i> <i>Audiens</i>	from	<i>Amabam</i> <i>Monebam</i> <i>Legebam</i> <i>Audiebam</i>	by changing [bam] into [s s.]
Future Active.	<i>Amaturus</i> <i>Moniturus</i> <i>Lecturus</i> <i>Auditurus</i>	from	<i>Amatu</i> <i>Monitu</i> <i>Lectu</i> <i>Auditu</i>	by adding [rus.]
Future Passive.	<i>Amatus</i> <i>Monitus</i> <i>Lectus</i> <i>Auditus</i>	from	<i>Amatu</i> <i>Monitu</i> <i>Lectu</i> <i>Auditu</i>	by adding [s.]
Future Passive.	<i>Amandus</i> <i>Monendus</i> <i>Legendus</i> <i>Audiendus</i>	from	<i>Amans</i> <i>Monens</i> <i>Legens</i> <i>Audiens</i>	by changing [s] into [dus.]

Verbs

Adverbs.

Adverbs are parts of speech which must be joind
In construing next to Verbs to shew their mind.

A Longè
Abine

abunde

adeo

attatūm

adversum

adhuc

ad summūm

adipot

age

aque ac

affatim

age

alid

alid

alorsum

aliquando

alias

aliter

aliquā

alibi

aliquid

aliunde

aliquoties

aliquanto

alioquin

aliquousque

amabā

anglicè

auspicatim

ad postremūm.

A Far of.
from hence.

sufficiently.

so.

presently.

against.

as yet.

at the most.

truly.

very hardly.

as well as.

plentifully.

goe to.

to another place.

another way.

somewhere else.

sometimes.

at another time.

otherwise.

any way.

else where.

any whether.

from another place.

at some time.

a little more.

otherwise.

part of the way.

I prethee.

in english.

luckily.

at last.

B.

Bene
Bis
sariam

C.

Asu
Cariss
ties
litus
d
anculum
junction
minius
as
festum
cum, circa
tatim

D.

Deorsum
deinde
inc
ique
num
uper
ies
acc. strorsum
tius
ec
lum
modo
oligiter

Well.
twice.
two ways.

BY accident.
dearer.
an hundred times,
from heaven.
quickly.
privily.
jointly.
near hand.
to morrow.
why.
presently.
round about.
contentiously.

DOWnward.
after that, then,
from hence.
finally.
at last.
from above.
ten times.
on the right hand.
a long time.
longer.
untill, while.
a while agoe.
so that.
doubly.

E

E CONTRARIO

E.

E *Contrariò*
*ecastor**ecce**eminus**ehodum**elonginquè**eodem**et cætera**ed**esd**extempore**extrinsecus**extemplo*

F.

F *oras*
*foris**funditus**frustra**foriè, forsan**furtim*

G.

G *Regatim*
*grauiter**gnauiter*

H.

H *ic*
*hæc**haud**heri**hinc**huc, hucusquè**hodie**horsum***O** *N* the other side.
verily.

behold.

a far off.

harke.

a gre at way off.

to the same place.

and so forth.

thither.

suppose it be so.

without study.

within.

immediatly.

A *Broad.*
from abroad.

utterly.

in vaine.

happily, by chance.

by the ft.

B *Y* flocks.
grievously,
diligently.**H** *E*re.
this way.

not.

yesterday.

from hence.

hither, hitherto.

to day.

to this point.

(51)

thus far.
truly.

Now, already.
a while since.
long since.
heretofore.
there.
thereabout.
thither.
that way.
within.
also.
again.
in the meane time.
yea, nay, rather.
sometime.
first of all.
by turnes.
earnestly.
in the same place.
within.
below.
from thence.
from the same place.
from day to day.
in the day time.
divers times.
in like manner.
in vaine.
scotfree.
within.
in jeast.

L.

L *Atinè*
latè
levorsum
leviuscule
licitò
licenter
libenter

M.

M *Anè*
magis
maximè
medius fidius
memoriter
minimè
minus
millies
multò, multum
modò
multifariam.

N.

N *ecubi, nullibi*
neutrò
nequo
nequaquam
neutiquam, non
nequaquam
nempe
nec non
nimis nimium
nimirum
novissimè
nominatim
nondum

IN Latine.
 largely.
 on the left hand.
 slightly.
 lawfully.
 over freely.
 willingly.

IN the morning.
 more.
 especially, yes.
 ilc be sworn.
 by hart.
 no, least of all.
 lesse.
 a thousand times
 much.
 only, so thar.
 many manner of. wa

TRuly.
 none here.
 on neither side.
 no whither.
 not, by no means.
 not at all, nor.
 left at any time.
 to wit,
 and.
 too much.
 indeed, that is.
 lastly, newly.
 by name.
 not yet.

nine times.
 rother day.
 no where.
 of late.
 never.
 what.

OH that.
 eight times.
 once upon a time,
 every way.
 at leisure.
 wholly.
 from dore to dore.
 from town to town.

A Little.

every where.
 equally alike.
 openly.
 by little and little.
 underfoot.
 two days hence.
 a little while.
 by steps.
 almost.
 as well as.
 to, or from a far country.
 very.
 deeply.
 for the most part.
 especially.
 the day after.
 more or less.

E 3

plurimum

ries
 aduſterius
 ſquam
 per
 inguam
 m, numquid

O.

Si
 octies
 m
 miſeriam
 ſe
 mino
 iatim
 pidatim

P.

Avum
 parumper
 ſſim
 riter
 lam
 culatim
 ſum
 rendie
 uliſper
 deteatim
 me
 rinde ac
 regre
 rquam
 mitus
 erunque
 tiſſimum
 oſtrodie
 lus minus

plurimū
 plus satis
 porro
 posthæc
 pol
 potius
 probè
 pridem
 pridie
 prorsus
 profectò
 propemodum
 præsertim
 præstò
 procul dubiò
 protinus
 procul
 prout
 præterea
 propterea
 priusquam
 punctim
 præcipitanter

very much.
 more than need,
 moreover.
 after this.
 indeed.
 rather.
 very honestly.
 a while since,
 the day before,
 altogether.
 truly.
 willingly.
 chiefly.
 at hand.
 doubtlesse.
 forthwith.
 far of.
 according to
 beside.
 therefore.
 before that.
 punctually.
 headlongly.

Quà
 quasi
 quamdiu
 quampridem
 quare
 quamdiu
 quàm
 quamdiu
 quamprimum
 quando
 quantum
 quaquà

Which way.
 as if, as it were.
 how long, as long as,
 how long since.
 wherefore.
 for what reason
 as, then.
 how long agoe.
 as soon as.
 when.
 how much, as much as,
 which way soever.

quandoque

quandoque
qualiter
quater
quemadmodum
quin
quidam
quod
quovis
quoquo versum
quoties
quotannis
quodammodo
quousque
quotidie
quorsum
quomodo
quoniam
quinque
quotiescunque
quoquam

R.

R Arò
radicitus
aptim
spente
atrorsum
ecens

S.

S At, satis
salius
sepe
secundo
serò
sensim
exties

sometimes.
after what manner;
four times.
as.
but.
why not.
whither.
where you will.
which way soever.
as often as.
every year.
after a sort.
how far ? untill.
daily.
to what purpose.
how ?
nay rather.
five times.
as often as.
where soever.

S Eldome.
by the root.
hastily.
suddenly.
backwards.
fresh, new.

E Nough, sufficiently.
better.
often.
the second time.
late.
by degrees.
six times.

E 4

serget

semel
seorsim
serio
secus
semel atque iterum
sepius
semper
sapenumero
siquā
simul
simulac
sigillatim
sicut
sicubi
sinistrorsum
scilicet
solum
sodes
susque deque
supernè
subinde
spondè

T.

TAm
tantisper
tantum
tantundem
tandem aliquando
tanquam
tantidem
ter
roties

once.
 aside, privatly.
 in earnest.
 otherwise.
 once or twice.
 seaven times.
 always.
 oftentimes.
 if any way.
 together.
 also, as.
 one by one.
 as.
 if any where.
 on the left hand.
 that is to say.
 only.
 insooth.
 hand over head.
 from above.
 now and then.
 voluntarily.

AS, as well.
 so long.
 only.
 so much.
 at length.
 as.
 just so much.
 three times.
 so often.

U.

Bi
 ubicunque }
 bi ubi
 bi ubi
 esperi
 idelicet
 squam
 delibet
 que qdco
 na
 inavi
 iversim
 quata
 itro
 nde
 troquè , utrobique
 itro citroque
 icissim
 ex
 ritim
 cies

WHere.
wherefoever.

where you will.
in the evening.
that is.
any where.
from whence you will.
untill unto.
together.
I would to God.
generally.
ever, at any time.
freely.
from whence.
on both sides.
to and agen.
in like manner.
scarce.
man by man.
twenty times.

Conjunctions.

Conjunctions may be call'd the chains of sense;
And some doe couple Cases, Moods, and Tense.

Copulative.

Tque, ac, et, que

am, item, quoque
et, ve, vel, seu, si
eterquam
e, neque

And.
or.
then.
both, also.
also.
unless.
or either.
except.
nor neither.

Enchlyticall

Encliticall.

Such as are alwaies joined to the end of other words.

que
ne
ue.

and.
not.
or.

attamen, tamen
alioquin
an, anne
autem, ast, atqui, sed
cum
ceterum
enimvero
etsi, etiam, quoniam
enim, namque
eatenus
insuper
ideo, igitur, itaque
licet
neque
nisi
quod
quatenus
quia, quippe, quoniam
quandoquidem
saltem
siquidem
tunc
tum
utrum
ut
utrumque

but, nevertheless,
otherwise.
whether.
but.
when.
but.
truly.
although.
for.
so far.
over and above.
therefore.
although.
whether or no.
unless.
that, because.
so far forth as.
because.
since that.
at least,
if so be.
then.
whether.
as, that.
howsoever.

Propositions

Prepositions.

Some Prepositions are often put after their cases by Anastrophe, *cum, versus, penes, tenet.*

ALL Prepositions have their naturall place before, and must be construed with their case.

These governe the Accusative.

A^D
ante
apud
aversus, adversum
Cis
citra
circum, circa
circiter
Extra
erga
Intra
infra
inter
juxta
in
Ob
Per
pone
pene
prater
propter
prope
post
Supra
sub
super
secundum

TO, at, neer.
 before
 at, according to which,
 against.
 on this side.
 without.
 about.
 about, neer.
 without.
 toward.
 within.
 beneath.
 between.
 neer, according to
 into, upon, against, for,
 by reason of, for. (until,
 by or through.
 behind.
 in the power of.
 beside.
 for.
 nigh.
 after.
 above.
 before, about.
 beyond, above.
 after, next to.

secus
trans
versus
usque
ultra

by.
over, beyond.
towards.
untill, to,
beyond.

These governe the Ablative.

A, *Ab, abs*
absque
coram
cum
de, e, ex
in
pro
præ
sine
sub
super
tenuis

F Rom, after, since.
without.
before, in presence of,
with.
concerning, of, from,
among, in.
for, instead of.
above, by reason of,
without.
under, in, at.
of, upon, touching.
up to, even to.

These governe Accusative and Ablative.

Clam privately.

Subter under.

Interjections.

I *mp*erfect voices Interjections are,
h which suddain passions of the mind declare.

A *Page*
at at
ah ahinc
au
eben, hei
euge, eja

Hence, begon.
ha.
alas, ah me!
peace, hift.
alas.
well done.

eho, heus
 ehem, hem
 evax, iō
 oh, obe, prob
 malum
 vah, hui, phy
 va

hark.
 here. hum!
 heida.
 oh, alas.
 with a mischief.
 pish, sic.
 alack, woe to.

Concords Three.

1.

Verbs with their Nominatives true Concord make,
 when they the same Number, and Person take.

God blesteth

Vertue is commended.

2.

The Adjective and Substantive embrace,
 Confind to equall Gender, Number, Case.

A modest young man.

A rowling stone.

the Substantive to the Adjective, and Antecedent to the Relative; and if be not one casuall word, it is declined like the Noun Invariable Genu, Neuter,

3.

The Antecedent and the Relative,
 Must the same Gender, Number, Person give.

The man which worketh, deserves a reward, doth not
 They are not your friends, whom you love. agree in

The Re-
 lative

Case,

which either commeth before the Verb immediately, or if any word come between, it is ruled like another Noun, saving that it keepeth his own place, and is governed of the word which followeth it.

The

The Case and Tense, which doth the question frame,
In every answer ought to be the same.

Q. Quod est tibi nomen?	Jacobus	What is your name?
R. Cujus nominis es?	Jacobi	Of what n. are you?
Q. Cui nomini respondes?	R. Jacobo	To what n. answer you? <i>Ja.</i>
Q. Quod nomen habes?	Jacobus	What n. have you? (led.)
Q. Quo nomine appellaris?	Jacobo.	By what n. are you cal-
Q. Quot annos natus es?		How old are you?
R. Quindecim, viginti.		Fifteen, twenty.
Q. Quotum annum agis?		What yeer doe you goe upon?
R. Nonum, decimum, &c.		The Ninth, tenth, &c.
Q. Quam scholam adis?		What School doe you goe to?
R. Paulinam, westmonasterien-		Paules School, Westminster,
sem, Scholam Domini S.		Mr. S. School. (verse)
Q. Qua Scholâ versaris?		In what School doe you con-
R. Scholâ westmonasteriensi		Westminster School, in the
Scholâ D. S.		School of Mr. S.
Q. Quem librum legis?		What book doe you reade;
R. Grammaticam, Erasmus,		Grammar, Erasmus, Esops
Fabulas, Asopi, Virgilium.		Fables, Virgil.
Q. Quota est hora?		What hour is it?
R. Prima, secunda, &c.		The first, second, &c.
Q. Cujas es?		What Countryman are you?
R. Anglus, Gallus, Cambro-		An Englishman, a French-
Britannus, vestras.		man, a Welshman, your
		Countryman.

Here I thought fit to adde the questions and answers
that may enable young Scholars to answer in La-
tine when they are examined in their Lessons.

Q. Quae pars Orationis est ()?	What part of speech is ()?
R. Est Nomen Substantivum, Proprium, Commune.	It is a Noun Substantive, Proper, Common.

Q. *Cujus Declinationis?*

R. *Primæ*
Secundæ
Tertiæ
Quartæ
Quintæ } *Declinationis.*

Q. *Quomodo inflectis?*

R. *Cujus Generis?*
Masculini
Fæminini
Neutrus
Communis
Dubii } *Generis.*

Q. *Quale Proprium?*

R. *Est proprium nomen.*

Viri.
Fæminæ.
urbis.
Regionis.
Insulæ.
Fluminis.
Ventis.
Arboris.
Mensis.

(sonæ?)

Q. *Cujus Casus, Numeri & Per-*

Nominativi
Genitivi
Dativi
Accusativi
Vocativi
Ablativi } *Casus.*

Singularis
Pluralis } *Numeri.*

Primæ
Secundæ
Tertiæ } *Personæ.*

Of what Declension?

Of the first
 Second
 Third
 Fourth
 Fifth } Declension.

How do you decline it?

Of what Gender?
 Of the Masculine
 Feminine
 Neuter
 Common
 Doubtfull } Gender.

What Proper name?

It is the proper name.

Of a man.

Woman.

Citie.

Kingdome.

Iland.

River.

Wind.

Tree.

Month.

(Person.)

Of what Case, Number and

Of the Nominative
 Genitive
 Dative
 Accusative
 Vocative
 Ablative } Case.

Of the Singular
 Plurall } Number.

Of the First
 Second
 Third } person.

Q. *Quæ?*

Q. Quare?

R. Præcedit verbum.

Sequitur verbum.

Regitur a Verbo, Adjectivo.

Est Posterius duorum Substantivorum.

Diverse } ejusdem } significacionis.
Significat spacium loci.

Est proprium loci $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in quo} \\ \text{ad quem} \\ \text{a quo} \\ \text{per quem.} \end{array} \right.$

Significat $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{speciem} \\ \text{spacium} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tem-} \\ \text{poris.} \end{array} \right.$

Significat membrum in quo Passio.

Significat $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{laudem} \\ \text{vituperiũ} \end{array} \right\}$ *Rei.*

Significa; $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{instrumentum} \\ \text{causam} \\ \text{modum rei.} \end{array} \right.$

Ponitur absolutè in Ablativo.

Est nomen precii.

Q. Per quam regulam?

R. Est Adjectivum unius terminationis.

Duarum } Trium } terminationum.

Coheret cum Substantivo.

Ponitur Substantivè.

Q. Cujus gradus Comparationis?

Why?

It comes before the Verb.

It followeth the Verb. (jective)

It is governed of the Verb, ad

It is the latter of two Substantives.

Of a $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{divers} \\ \text{the same} \end{array} \right\}$ significacion.

It signifies the space of place.

It is the proper name of a place. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{In or at which} \\ \text{To which.} \\ \text{From which.} \\ \text{By which.} \end{array} \right.$

It signifies the kind, part or space. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of time.} \end{array} \right.$

It signifies the member where in is a passion.

It signifies. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Praise.} \\ \text{Dispraise.} \end{array} \right\}$ of a thing.

It signifies the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Instrument} \\ \text{Cause.} \\ \text{Manner.} \end{array} \right.$

It is put in the Ablative absolute.

It is the word of price.

By what rule?

It is an Adjective of one termination.

Of two $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{terminations.} \end{array} \right.$

It agrees with the Substantive.

It is put Substantively.

Of what degree of Comparison?

R. Positivè

R. Positivi }
Comparativi } Gradus.
Superlativi }

Q. Quomodo comparatur ?

Personale
Impersonale
Activum
Neutrum
Passivum
Neutro Passivum.
Deponens
Anomalum
Defectivum

Conjugationis }
Primæ
Secundæ
Tertiæ
Quartæ.

Q. Cujus Modi, Temporis, Numeri, & Personæ ?

Indicativi }
Imperativi } Modi.
Subjunctivi }
Infinitivi }

Præsentis }
Imperfecti } Temporis.
Perfecti }
Plusquam perfecti }
Futuri }
Oberet cum Nominativo.

R. posterius duorum Verborum.

Q. Quæ sunt ?

Primæ } Per } Singulares.
Secundæ } sonæ } Plurales.
Tertiæ }

F

Positive }
Of the Comparative } degree
Superlative }

How is it compared ?

Personall.
Impersonall.
Active.
Neuter.
It is a Passive.
Verb Neuter Passive.

Deponent.
Irregular.
Defective.

Of the }
First } Conjugation.
Second }
Third }
Fourth }

Of what Mood, Tense, Number and Person?

Of the }
Indicative } Mood
Imperative }
Subjunctive }
Infinitive. }

Of the }
Present } Tense.
Imperfect }
Perfect }
Pluperfect }
Future }

It agrees with the Nominative.

It is the latter of two Verbs.
Which are ?

The }
First } Persons } Sing.
Second }
Third } Plur.

R. Imperativus

R. *Imperativus deest.*

Imperativus caret prima Personâ.

Caret præterito.

Caret Supino.

Cætera desunt.

Q. *unde formatur?*

unde derivatur?

unde componitur?

Quare { *Consonant?*

mutatur { *Vocalis?*

R. *Euphoniæ gratia.*

Est Pro- { *Præteritum.*
nomen { *Possessivum.*
 { *Relativum.*

Q. *Quodnam est ejus Antecedens?*

R. *Cohæret cum Antecedente.*

Est Parti- { *Activum.*
cipium { *Passivum.*

Est { *Præteritum* } *Supinum.*
 { *Posteriorius*

Est Adver- { *Temporis.*
bium { *Loci.*
 { *Quantitatis.*
 { *Numeri.*

Est Con- { *Enclitica.*
junctio { *Copulativa.*

Copulat similes Casus.

Modos.

Tempora.

Est Prepositio

Interjectio

The Imperative is wanting.

The Imperative wants the first Person.

It wants the Preterperfect.

It wants the Supines.

The rest are wanting.

Whence is it formed?

Whence is it derived?

Of what is it compounded?

Why is { Consonant } changed
the { Vowell } gedly?

For the sweeter sound.

It is a Pro- { Primitive.
nounce. { Possessive.
 { Relative.

What is the Antecedent?

It agrees with the Antecedent.

It is a Par- { Active.
ticipale { Passive.

It is the { First } Supine.
 { Latter }

It is an Ad- { Time.
verb of { Place.
 { Quantity.
 { Number.

It is a Con { Enclitically.
junction { Copulative.

It Couples like Cases.

Moods.

Tenses.

It is a Preposition.

Interjection.

Servi-
 cas } *Nominativo*
 } *Genitivo*
 } *Dativo*
 } *Accusativo*
 } *Vocativo*
 } *Ablativo* } *Casui.*

Est figurata Constructio.

Est Gracismus.

Est Archaismus.

Est Error Typographi

Serving
 to the } *Nominative*
 } *Genitive*
 } *Dative*
 } *Accusative*
 } *Vocative*
 } *Ablative* } *Case*

It is a figurative Construc-
 tion.

It is a Gracisme.

It is an Archaisme.

It is the fault of the Printer.

F 2

Partes

*Partes Hominis.**Corpus.*

*C*Alva. Caput. Cerebrum. Crinis. Frons. Tempora. Barba.
 Os. Oculus. Facies. Labrum. Dens. Nasus & Auris.
 Lingua. Supercilium. Gena. Nares. Vena. Palatum.
 Gurgulio. Mammilla. Pori. Præcordia. Renes.
 Mentum. Palma. Manus. Digitus. Cor. Palpebra. Collum.
 Nervus. Spina. Sinus. Tergum. Pes. Tibia. Poples.
 Surra. Genu. Talus. Pectus. Cavo. Spiritus. *unguis.*
 Splen. Gula. Costa. Latus. Venter. Vesica. Papilla.
** Dyastal-* Calx. ** umbilicus.* Cubitus. Faux. Brachia. Guttur.
les licen- Corpus. Pulmo. Jecur. Pugnus. Gingiva. Medulla.
tia. Articulus. Femur. Clunis. Fel. Viscera. Testes.
 Ala. Humerus. Stomachus. Lumbus. Cutis. Iliis. Sangui.

Anima.

Th

The parts of Man.

The Body.

The scull.	The head.	The braine.	The haire. (bone
The forehead	The temples.	The beard.	The mouth or
The eye.	The face.	The lip.	The tooth.
The nose.	The eare.	The tongue.	The eye brow.
The cheek.	The nostrills.	The veine.	The palat.
The wind pipe.	The teate.	The pores.	The heart strings
The reins.	The chin.	The palme.	The hand.
The finger or toe	The heart.	The eyelid.	The neck.
The sinew.	The back bone	The bosome.	The back.
The foot.	The leg.	The ham.	The calf.
The knee.	The ankle.	The breast.	The flesh.
The breath.	The naile.	The spleen.	The gullet.
The rib.	The side.	The belly.	The bladder.
The nipple.	The heele.	The navell.	The elbow.
The jaw.	The armes.	The throat.	The wrist.
The lungs.	The liver.	The fist.	The gum.
The marrow.	The joint.	The thigh.	The buttock.
The Gall.	The entrals.	The stones.	The armpit.
The shoulder.	The stomach.	The Loine.	The skin.
The small guts.		The blood.	

The Soule.

(99)

Journal of M. J. ...

July

no rain

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(98)
Genera Nominum.

THE
G E N D E R S
O F
N O V N E S.



Regule Generalissima.

Excipiuntur Epicoena, ut

OMne Genus sexum, quem dat natura sequetur.

Passer,

Ēris, Bom-

byx, Īcis,

Limax,

ācis, Cetus, i, &c. his adde Phœnix, phœnĭcis, m. g. Vulpes, is.

Talpa, æ. Aquila, æ. F. G. In Epicœni utimur Mas & Fœmina

ad distinguendum sexum, ut Aquila mas, Passer Fœmina,

a Hac vocantur Patronimya, quæ vel a Patre, vel aliâ Fa-

miliz persona derivantur.

Vir viri. Mulier Ēris. carolus, i.

uxor, ōris, Frater, tris. Equus, i.

a Pyramides. Nerine. Menelaus.

In nomi-

nibus Flu-

viorum &

Urbium,

autores

habuerunt

rationem Declinationis & terminationis, Sequana, Sabrina, f. g.

b Sulmo, ōnis, Parsii, orum, m. g. &c. Preneste, is, Zeugma

ācis, n. g. &c.

c Arbo-

rum no-

mina in

[aster]

sunt m. g

P. naster, tri.

acer, ēris,

robur, ōris,

n. g.

Angeli, erunt b Fluvii, Menses & Mascula Venti.

Gabriel ēlis. Auster, tri. Aprilis, ilis.

Adria, æ.

Fœmineis Regio parent b Urbs, Insula, & c Arbor

Anglia æ. Carthago. Mona.

Cupressus i.



Rules most Generall.

All Hees
are Mas-
culine, &
Hees Fe-
minine,
Except
epicenes
which are

ALL Nouns the Male, or Female Gender have,
As Nature first to things the Sexes gave.

A Man.	A Woman.	Charles.
A Wife.	A Brother.	A Horse.
The son of	The Daughter of	The Wife of
<i>Priamus.</i>	<i>Nerius.</i>	<i>Menelaus.</i>

the Names of wild Beasts, reptiles (that is small creeping creatures) Fishes and Birds, whose Sexes because not easily discerned, were both under one Gender, which Gender is to be learned commonly from the rules of Declension and Termination.

Some
Names of
Rivers
and Ci-
ties take
Gender like common names from the Declension and Termination.

The Proper Names of Angels, every wind,
Of Months and Rivers, are like Males declin'd.

Gabriel. The South-wind. April.
The Gulf of Venice.

Gender like common names from the Declension and Termination.

Trees, Countries, Cities, Islands, as they were
Of woman-race, the Female Gender beare.

Except
those La- England. Carthage. Ile of Man.
the ends A Cypresse tree.

after
Masculine, as *Pina* after a wild pine, &c. *acer* a maple, *robur* an
oake, neuter Gender.

All

d Except
the Pro-
per names
of Men
and Wo-
men.

ALL Nouns that end in d [um] with Neuters place,
And Substantives, that e vary in no Case.

London Heaven Hell.
Nothing A Knee.

e a Noun invariable or Aptote hath all the cases, but changes
not termination, as *genu* in the rudiments; and not only cases
all Nouns, but all letters and words that supply the place of
Nouns, and answer to the question made by the Verb, the Ad-
jective or Relative, may be declined (in that relation) in-
variably.

Monosyllables.

Words of one Syllable we entertaine
More constantly under the Female traine.

A Whetstone. Force. Praise.

Excep-
tion.

Some Masculine, and Neuters, some remaine.

Masculine.

A Surety.
A House.
A Pound.
Dew.
A Fountaine.
A Heele.
The Sun.
A Foot.

A Tooth.
A Flock.
A Mouse.
A Stumpe.
The Kidney.
A Dormouse.
A Manner.
A Mountain.

A Griphen.
The spleen.
Salt.
A Flower.
A Bridge.
A Surety.

Neuter

re, Mancium, **U**M Neutro flexes, sic invariabile nomen,
 ium, *Londonium, i. Calum. Barathrum, i.*
 corum, *Nihil. Genu.*
 opudi-
 m, fili-
 ernium,
 ne referri possunt, quia propriè & primò sexum non signi-
 ficabant.

Monosyllaba.

PLurima Fœmineo gaudent Monosyllaba cœtu.

Cos, cotis. Vis, vis. Laus, laudis.

excep. **M**ascula sunt quædam, quædam Monosyllaba
 (Neutra.)

Masculina.

<i>Præs, prædis.</i>	<i>Dens, dentis.</i>	<i>Gryps, gryphû.</i>
<i>Lar, laris.</i>	<i>Grex, gregis.</i>	<i>Splen, splenis.</i>
<i>As, assis.</i>	<i>Mus, muris.</i>	<i>Sal, salis.</i>
<i>Ros, rovis.</i>	<i>Stirps, stirpis.</i>	<i>Flos, floris.</i>
<i>Fons, fontis.</i>	<i>Ren, renis.</i>	<i>Pons, pontis.</i>
<i>Calx, calctis.</i>	<i>Glis, gliris.</i>	<i>Vas, undis.</i>
<i>Sol, solis.</i>	<i>Mos, moris.</i>	
<i>Pes, pedis.</i>	<i>Mons, montis.</i>	

Neuters

Neutra.

As, aris.
 Jus, juris.
 Mel, mellis.
 Fel, fellis.
 Rus, raris.

Pus, puris.
 Far, faris.
 Ver, veris.
 Crus, cruris.
 Vas, vasis,

Cor, cordis.
 Os, ossis.
 Thus, thuris.
 Os, oris.
 Lac, lactis.

Communia.

Pro sexu genus admittit Commune duorum.

Infans,antis.
 Hæres,edis.
 Princeps,cipis.
 Hospes,itis.
 Canis, is.
 Martyr, yris.
 Fur, furis.
 Judex, icis.

Parens,entis.
 Gygas,antis.
 Comes,itis.
 Civis, is.
 Perdix, icis.
 Sus, suis.
 Anguis, is.
 Nemo, Nemini.

Advena, æ.
 Dama.
 Bos, bovis.
 Senex, senis.
 Sacerdos, dotis.
 Vates, is.
 Conjux, iugis.
 Homo, itis.

Dubia.

Sexus abest Dubiis, generisq; incerta vagantur.

Dies in
 Plurali est
 tantum
 m.g.

Clunus, is.
 Dies, iei.
 Silex, icis.

Adeps, ipis.
 Cortex, icis.

Specus, us,
 Torques, is.

Neuters.

Brasse.	Snot.	The Hart.
Law or right.	Bread-Corne	A Bone.
Honey.	The Spring.	Frankinsence.
Gall.	A Thigh.	A Mouth.
The Country.	A Vessell.	Milk.

Common.

Every
Noun that
may bee
applied to
both

*Common of two, as we their sexes find,
To Male or Female Adjectives are joind.*
sexes, may have both Genders.

An Infant.	A Parent.	A stranger.
An Heire.	A Gyant.	A Buck or Doe.
Prince.	A Companion.	An Oxe or Cow.
Guest.	A Citizen.	An old Man or Woman.
A dog or bitch.	A Partridge.	A Priest or Priestesse.
A Martyr.	A Hog or Sow.	A Prophet or Poet.
A Thiefe.	A Snake.	A Husband or Wife.
A Judge.	No body.	A Man or Woman.

Doubtfull.

D*oubtfull want sexe, which at your choice decline,
Either with Male or Gender Feminine.*

A Buttock.	Fatte.	A Cave or den.
A Day.	Bark of tree.	A Chaîne.
A Flint.		

Rules lesse Generall.

A Planer,
a Comer,
Alabaster.

Nouns of the First Declension.

ALL of the First Declension that do spring
From Latine root, the Female Gender bring.

A fault. A jewell. A quiver.

Nouns of the Second Declension.

ALL Nouns that by the Second we decline
In [us] and [r] be counted Masculine.

A yeer. A brook. A boy.

Exception.

FIVE Nouns in [us] the Female Gender seek:
One Neuter is, some Feminines are Greek.

Paper, a
method, a
dialect, a
diameter, A Distaffe. A House. A Panch.
cristall, A Van. The Ground.
the North, Poison.
a full

point, an assembly of Divines, a diphthong, a bottomles pit,
saile, hysope, a sweet ointment, a wilderness, the sea.

Nouns of the Third Declension are referred to the Three speciall Rules.

A porch,
a tribe, a
hand, I-
des of a
month, a
fig, a
needle.

Nouns of the Fourth Declension.

Nouns of the Fourth all Masculine we find
Excepting six to Feminines assignd.

A Degree. Fruit. A Knee.

Noun

*Regula minus Generales.**Nomina Prima Declinationis.*

Græca
Græco-
rum fere
sequuntur
formam.

Fæmineum Latina genus dant Nomina Primæ.

Planeta, *Culpa.* *Gemma.* *Phætra.*
Cometa,
Alaba-
strites,
m. g.

Nomina Secunda Declinationis.

Mascula flexuræ sunt nomina cuncta Secundæ.

Annus. *Liber, libri.* *Puer, æ. i.*

Exceptio.

Papyrus, **F**æmineum colus est domus, alvus, vannus, humusq;
methodus, **E**st virus Neutrum, quædam Muliebria e græca.
dialektus,

liame- *Colus.* *Domus i, & us.* *Alvus, i.*
rus, cri- *Vannus, i.* *Humus, f. g.*
tallus, *Virus, n. g.*
rætus, pe-

it, *modus, synodus, dipthongus, abyssus, carbasus, hyssopus, nar-*
us, cremus, &c. græca sunt f. g. Pelagus n. g.

er *orticus,* *Nomina Tertia Declinationis referun-*
es. *tribus,* *tur ad tres Regulas speciales.*

Nomina Quarta Declinationis.

anus,
ius, fi-
us, acus. **M**ascula sunt Quartæ, sex si muliebria demas.
g. **P**orticus atq; tribus, manus, idus, ficus, acusq;.

Gradus. *Fructus.* *Genu.*

Nomina

Nomina Quinta Declinationis.

Excipe
Meridies.
m. g.

Fæmineis numera, quæ sunt tibi nomina Quinta

Fides, ei.

Facies, iei.

Res, rei.

Tres Regula speciales.

Prima.

Non crescens genito nomen, genus est muliebr

Nubes, is.

Caro, carnis.

Vulpes, is.

Except.

Exceptio Prima.

Mascula in[is] quædã sed in[er]des cuncta Viri

Et cætera
composi-
ta ab As,
m. g.
Decussis
centussis,
&c.

Aqualis.

Cassis.

Canalis.

Follis.

Mugilis.

Postis.

Semissis.

Vermis.

Axis.

Collis.

Ensis.

Fustis.

Mensis.

Panis.

Torris.

Amnis.

Callis.

Finis.

Fascis.

Orbis.

Penis.

Unguis.

Imber, bris.

Crinis.

Caulis.

Funis.

Ignis.

Piscis.

Sentis.

Vestis.

Uter, tris.

(F 01)

Nouns of the fifth Declension:

ALL of the Fifth do end in [es] and render
Themselves obedient to the Female Gender.

Faith.

A face.

A thing.

Three speciall Rules.

Nouns that increase not in the Second Case,
By the First Rule doe Feminine embrace.

A Cloud.

Flesh.

A Foxe.

First Exception.

Except some few in [is] but all refer
Unto the Masculine that end in [er.]

An Fwer.

A Club.

A Shower.

A Net.

A Month.

Haire.

A Channell.

Bread.

A Stalk.

A Bellows.

A vicebrand.

A Rope.

A Muller.

A River.

Fire.

A Post.

A Path.

A Fish.

Half a pound.

An End.

A Thorne.

A Worme.

A Bundle.

A Bar.

An Axletree.

The World.

A Bottel.

A Hill.

The Yard.

A Sword.

A Naile.

G

Nomina

Secunda Exceptio.

Excep. 2.

NOMINA in [c] quaecunq; cadunt Neutra lia de

Mare, ris. rete, ris. cubile, lis.

Secunda Regula Specialis.

CRESCENS Formineum monstrat Penultima lon

Virtus, tū is. Pietas, tāt is. Fornax, āc is.
Ratio, ōn is. Vībex, ic is.

Masculina Excepta.

Et cetera Hic maribus misce, quorum penultima longa

partes af-

fis prater

unciam

ut triens

Decunx

Seprunx,

Dodrans,

m.g.

Torrens, ent is.

Ovis.

Bicens.

Rudens.

* Quadrans, antis.

Adamas, a

Tapes, ē is.

Hydrop, dropis.

Thorax āc is

Lebes.

Magnes.

ET quod in * [o] si non Verbale sit, ut ligo, ser

* Quae

dam Ety-

mologa,

Verbali-

um simil-

lima sunt

f.g. ut con-

cio rebel-

lio.

Mascula in [er] [or] & [os] & in [n] polysyll

Ligo, ōn is.

Sermo.

Pugio.

Scipio.

Pulmo.

Carbo.

Zumbo.

Zamo.

Mucro.

Crater, ēris.

Sudor, ōris.

Honos, ōris

Lichen, ēnis.

Delphin ōnis.

Pean ōnis.

Second Exception.

From the First speciall Rule excepted be,
All Neuters that do terminate in [e.]

The Sea. A Net. A Bed.

The Second speciall Rule.

Feminines by the Second Rule are known,
when they increase long in the last but one.

Virtue. Godlinesse. A furnace.
 Reason. The Marke of a stripe.

Masculines excepted.

Some Nouns you must observe, whose Second Case
Increaseth long, yet Masculines embrace.

A Brook.	The East.	A Fork.
A Gable Rope.	A fourth part.	A Diamond.
Tapestry.	The Droppe.	A Doubler.
A Caldron.	A Load stone.	

IN [u] if it no Verball be, and those
Are Male that end in [et] [or] [n] and [es.]

A Spade.	A Speech.	A Dagger.
A Cudgell.	The Lungs.	A Dead coale.
A Bosse.	A precious stone.	A weapons point.
A Gobler.	Sweat.	Honour.
A Tetter.	A Dolphin.	A Song to Apollo.

Neuters excepted.

ALL words above one syllable, that end
In [al] and [ar] the Neuter doth attend.

Tribute. A Spur.

The third speciall Rule.

NOuns that do short encrease when you decline,
By order troop among the Masculine.

Blood. A Comb. Bran. An Arch.

Feminines excepted.

THERE are some Nouns increasing short we may
Excep. I. Observe, doe still the Feminines obey.

Haile.	Sedge.	Household stuffe.
Winter.	Fine linnen.	A Tree.
Sizzers.	Cattle.	An Image.
A spears point.	Standing Corn.	Forne.
A Sea-bird.	A helmer.	An Addition.
A covering.	A hip-bone.	An Herb.
Tongs.	A nightingale.	

ABOVE two syllables in [do] and [go]
Greeks Nouns in [as] and [is] are female too.

Sweetnes. A joint. A Mantle.
A Lampe. A Jasper stone.

Neuter

Neutra Excepta.

Omnia sunt & in [al] vel in [ar] polysyllaba neutra.

Vestigal ālis.

Calcar, āris.

Tertia Regula specialis.

Quæ crescunt breviter Genitivo Mascula dicas.

Sanguis, ſais. Pecten, ſais. Furfur, āris. Fornix, ſais.

Fœminina Excepta.

Plæraque Fœmineum breviter crescentia, sumunt. Excep. 1.

Grando, ſais.

Carex, ſais.

Suppellex, effilis.

Hyems, ēmis.

Syndon, ſais.

Arbor, ſais.

Fusces, icis.

** Pecus, udis.*

Icon, ſais.

Cuspis, idis.

Seges, iis.

Filex, ſais.

Alcyon, ſais.

Cassis, idis.

Appendix, ſais.

Reges, ēris.

Coxēdix, ſais.

Bacchar, āris.

Forceps, cōpis.

Aedon, ſais.

* Hæc Pecus est
Pecudis
Pecus est
Pecoris
tibi Neutrum.

Excipe Fœmineum quod [do] vel terminat in [go] Excep. 2.

Græcula in [as] vel in [is] finita, ut lampas, Iaspis.

Dulcedo, dīnis.

Compago, gīnis.

Clamys idis.

Lampas, ādis.

Iaspis, idis.

Neutra

Excep. 3.

Neutra Excepta.

* Vel jecur jecinoris ab antiquo jeciner.

Et Neutrale genus signans rem non animatam
Nomen in [a] vel in [ar] vel in [us] vel in [ur] vel
in [en] [ur.]

Problema, āis.

Tubar, āis.

Omen, īis.

* *Jecur, ōris.*

Pondus, ōris.

Caput, īis.

Excep. 4.

Uut & in [er] quedam, sed in [or] tria Neutra super sunt.

* Tuber
pro Arbore
f.g. pro
Fructu,
m.g. pro
Fungo &
Tumore,
n.g.

Cadaver, eris.

Sifer.

Suber.

Lasfer.

Sifer.

Papaver.

Spinter.

Piper.

Gingiber.

Vber.

Iter, uineris.

* *Tuber.*

Cicer.

Aquor, ōris.

Marmar.

Ador.

Heteroclyta.

Mutant, deficiunt, superant Heteroclyta flexu.

Variantia.

Neutra ex Fœmineis, Neutris Muliebria fiunt.

Pergamus.

Supellex.

Carbasus.

Nundinum.

Epulum.

Delicium.

Balneum.

Plum.

Mascula Plurali sunt, quæ Neutra Prima.

Calum.

Argos.

Elisium.

Mascula

Neuters excepted.

The names of Liveliest things are Neuters, when
They end in (a) (ar) (us) (ur) (ur) and (en). **Excep. 3.**

A Probleme.	A Sun-beame.	A sign of luck.
The Liver.	A Weight.	A Head.

In (er) some Nouns encreasing short, and three
That end in (or) the Neuter Gender be. **Excep. 4.**

A Carcase.	An Ofsar.	Cork.
A Gum.	A Parsnip.	Poppy.
A Clasp.	Pepper.	Ginger.
A Dug.	A journey.	A toad-stool
A Pease.		
The Sea.	Marble.	Fine Wheat.

Heteroclyts.

We call those Heteroclyts which are found
To change, to be defective, or abound.

Nouns that vary or change.

Some Feminines turne Neuter, Neuters some
when they are Plurall Feminines become.

The City Pergamus.	Household-stuffe.	A Saile.
A Faire.	A Banquet.	Delight.
A Bath.		

Some Neuters when you Plurall them decline,
Vnto the Masculine themselves confine.

Heaven.	The City Argos.	Elisium.
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*Some Masculine in the First number beare,
But in the Plurall only Neuters are.*

A Lake so called. Pangeus. Massicus.
Ténarus. Gargarus. Tartarus or dungeon.

Defectives.

All Nouns of number from three to an hundred inclusively are aptotes, and vary in no case.

Nouns which doe change no case at all
Some undeclin'd or Aptotes call.

three to	Foure.	Right.	Gum.
an hun-	How many.	A horne.	The letter (a)
dred in-	Nothing.	Need.	So many.
clusively	Like.	Fair fields.	Thriftie.
are ap-	A pound.	A thousand.	Mustard.
ptotes, and	A hundred.	Needfull.	
vary in no	Wicked.	Wrong.	
case.			

Some Nouns but one case doe allow.

By Birth.	By night.	In readinesse.
Without leave.	By allowance.	By the cōmand.
By circumstance	Deniall.	Without thanks.

And others are declin'd with two.

A stripe.	Freewill.	More.
The evening.	Force.	
Blackblood.	An acre.	

Mascula sunt primo-quædam, sed neutra secundo.

<i>Avernus.</i>	<i>Pangæus.</i>	<i>Mossianus.</i>
<i>Tenarus.</i>	<i>Gargæus.</i>	<i>Tartarus, Pl.æ.</i>

Defectiva.

Aptota.

Quæ casum nullum variant Aptota vocantur.

In utroque numero.

Quatuor.
quot.

Fas.
cornu.

Gummi.
Alpha.

Opus.

Nihil.

† Opus.

Tot.

Adjectivum.

Instar.

Tempe.

Frugi.

pro

** Pondo.*

** Mille.*

Sinapi.

necessarius.

Centum.

Necesse.

Mille

Nequam.

Nefas.

Adjectivum, mille Substantivum, P. Millia milliæ, millibus, &c.

Esto Monoptoton casu quod flexitur uno.

Abl. Natu.

Noctu.

Promptu.

Injussu.

Permissu.

Jussu.

Ambage.

Ac. Pl. Insuper, Insuperius.

Casibus & tantum variant Diptota duotus.

Plus inter-

re inflex-

itur in-

parali.

N. Plures

hura. G.

Plurium. D. Pluribus, &c.

Verberis, re.

Spontis, re.

Plus, pluris.

Vesper, re.

Impetis, re.

Tabi, tabo.

Ingeris, re.

Flecte tribus Primo, quidam Triptota Secundo,

* Vicis &
cetera in-
tegre in
Plurali
flectuntur. G.
Mella,
Vina, Æ-
ra, Hor-

G. { Vicis.
Opis.
Precis.
Dapis.
Sordis.

Ac. { Vicem.
Opem.
Precem.
Dapem.
Sordem.

Ab. { Vice.
Ope.
Prece.
Dape.
Sorde.

dea, Farra, Rura, Thura, mulla, sunt Triptota Pluraliter.
Sic Soboles, Labes, & omnia Quintæ, præter Res, Species
Facies, Acies, Dies.

Tetraptota vocant casus quæ Quatuor optant,

† Jupiter
usurpatur
pro No-
minativo
& Voca-
tivo,

G. { † Jovis.
Ditionis.
Frugis.
Proceris.
N. Nemo.

D. { Jovi.
Ditioni.
Frugis.
Proceri.
Nemini.

Ac. { Jovem.
Ditionem.
Frugem.
Procerem.
Neminem.

A. { Jove.
Ditione.
Frugis.
Procere.
Nemine.

Vis caret
Dativo,
cetera
Vocativo.

PEntaptota quibus tibi casus Quinque supersunt

Vis. Ego. Quis. Omnis.

Plura

are **WE** limit some to cases three.

A Chance or turne.

Help.

Prayer.

Dainty fare.

Filth.

*na, Rura, Thura, Mulsa, Soboles, Labor, and all Nouns of
the first Declension, except Res, Species, Facies, Actus, Dies.*

And some to four confined be.

Jove or Jupiter.

Government.

Thrift or profit.

A Nobleman.

No body.

Others of the defective race
Are Nouns that only want one case.

Force. I. Who. Every one or all.

Each want the Vocative case, and such are Partitives as
quidam, Interrogatives as *quis*, *qualis*, *uter*; Negatives as
nullus, Relatives, as *qui*, and all Pronouns, except *Tu*, *Me*,
Noster and *Nostros*.

Plurals

As the names of **SOME Nouns** * by nature are confid, And never Plurallly declind,

virtues,	Charity.	Drunkennes.	Parfly.	Whea
and vices,	Gold.	Pepper.	Oile.	Flax.
herbs,	Yourh.	Melancholy.	James.	London.
graine,				
metalls,				

spices, liquors, yarr, the ages of man, the humors of the natura body, and proper names, yet these last may have the Plural when either many of the same name are signified, or they understood appellatively, as Demea, Clouns.

Of this nature are these.

Masculines.	Feminines.	Neuters.
The Evening.	Ripenesse of age.	The spring.
Mud.	Health.	Milk.
Dung.	Pitch.	Heavenly drink.
The skie.	Towardlinesse.	Glew.
Noon.	The Ground.	A throne.
The Aire.	The Murren.	Dirt.
Birdlime.	Death.	Ivory.
Provision.	Thirst.	The soile.
Blood.	Hunger.	Poison.
Sea.	Rest.	An age.
No body.	The earth.	Sewir.
Evening-Star.	Peace.	Hay.

WHilst others Singular doe wave, And onely Plurall number be se.

Masculines.	Feminines.	Neuters.
Ghosts.	Thanks.	Wals.
Ancestors.	Horsetrappings.	Rough places.
Limits.	Sweepings.	Haristrings.
Children.	Spoils of War.	Dens.
Goblins.	Playdayes.	Tents.

Plur

Plurali careant, quibus est natura coercens

Virtu-

Vitia. 1 Charitas. 2 Ebrietas. 3 Apium. 4 Trilicium
Herbæ. 5 Aurum. 6 Piper. 7 Oleum. 8 Linum.
Fru- 9 Juventus. 10 Melancholia. 11 Jacobus. 12 Lōdinū.

Metalla. 6 Aromata. 7 Liquores. 8 Pensæ. 9 Aetates. 10 Hu-
ores. 11 Propria nomina.

Hujus Generis sunt

Masculina.

Fæminina.

Neutra.

Vesper.

Pubes.

Ver.

Fimus.

Salus.

Lar.

Limus.

Pix.

Nectar.

Aether.

Indoles.

Glutina.

Meridies.

Humus.

Solium.

Aer.

Lnex.

Candam.

Viscus.

Moex.

Ebur, oris.

Penus.

Sitis.

Solum.

Sanguis.

Fames.

Virus.

Pontus.

Requies.

Aegum.

Nemo.

Tellus.

Sævum.

Hesperus.

Pax.

Færum.

Dum quædam flecti tantum Pluraliter optant.

Masculina.

Fæminina.

Neutra.

Manes.

Grates.

Mania.

Majores.

Phalera.

Tesqua.

Cancelli.

Quisquilie.

Præcordia.

Liberi.

Manubia.

Lustra.

Lemures.

FWia.

Castra.

Penates

*Penates.**Fori.**Gemini.**Superi.**Inferi.**Posteri.**Escubia.**Idus.**Primitia.**Dirigitia.**Exequie.**Compedes.**Arma.**Crepundia.**Extia.**Compita.**Mapalia.**Becharia.*

*Pluralia. *Plura tamen, tibi rem quæ signant sapientius

His con-
traria

*Masculina.**Feminina.**Neutra.*

sunt col-
lectiva, ut

*Ludi.**Inducie.**Rostra.**Populus,**Pugillares.**Cune.**Cunabula.**Plebs,**Parisi.**Calende.**Natalitia.**Vulgus,**Natales.**Nuptia.**Comitia.**&c.**Fasti.**Littera.**Logica.**Codicilli.**Tenebrae.**Hicrosophyma.**Gabii.**Fores.**Adversaria.**Fasces.**Venetia.**Sponsalia.*

AJdjectiva carent Neutris communia flexu.

*Pauper.**Degener.**uber.**Dives.**Locuples.**Inops.**Sopes.**Comes.**Superstes.**Compos.**Impos.**Memor.*

Redund

House Gods.	Watches.	Weapons.
Hatches.	Ides of a month.	Rattles.
Twins.	First fruits.	Entralls.
Gods or Saints.	Riches.	Publick places.
Devills.	Funerall rites.	Cottages.
Posterity.	Fetters.	Juncatus.

One declined only Plurall be,
And yet doe one thing signifie.

Masculines. Feminines. Neuters.

A Play.	Truce.	A Pulpit.
A Tablebook.	A cradle.	A Cradle.
The City Paris.	The 1. day of a m.	A Birth day.
A stock or kindred.	A Marriage.	A Sessions.
A Calendar.	Learning.	Logique.
A Packet.	Darknesse.	Hierusalem.
The City Gabii.	A Doore.	A note book.
Authority.	The City Venice.	A contract.

Some Adjectives do make complaint
They want Terminations want.

Poore.	Degenerate.	Fruitfull.
Rich.	Wealthy.	Wanting.
Safe.	Gentle.	Surviving.
One enjoying.	One not enjoying.	Mindfull.

Redundants

Redundants.

These Nouns abound, and in some cases doe
The Second and the Fourth Declension show:

A Bay tree.

A Fig.

An Oak.

A Distaffe.

A Pine.

A Den.

A House.

Provision.

Some Singulars by Male or Neuter known,
Both Male, and Neuter, in the Plurall own.

A Hissing.

A Place.

A yeast.

A Bridle.

A Rake.

A Halter.

A Thread.

Some doe adde other kind of Redundants,
such Nouns that have divers Terminations in a
case, as *Honor* and *Honor* in the Nominative, *mus* and *Tignum*, &c. but these are more com-
monly to be referred to reading and obser-
vation.

Redundants

Redundantia.

Hæc Quartum flexum, simul ac tenuere Secundū.

* *Laurus.*
Colus.
Domus.

Ficus.
Pinus.
Penus.

Quercus.
Specus.

* *Laurus,*
G. lauri
vel *laurus,*
Ab. lauro
vel *lauru,*
Ac. pl. lau-
ros & lau-
rus, cæteri
casus se-
cundæ
decl.
G. Quer-
ci & quer-

Quæ maribus tantū, vel neutris singula dantur,
Nominibus dabit his numerus genus, alter
utrumq;

Sibilus.
Frænum.
Filum.

Locus.
Rastrum.
p. li. vel a.

Focus. pl. i. vel a.
Capistrum.

pl. *quercorum & quercuum,* cæter. quartæ. *G. Coli & colus,*
Ab. colo & colu, cæter. secundæ. *G. domi* at home, *domus* of the
house, *D. domui,* *Ac. domum,* *V. domus,* *Ab. domo.* Pl. N.
domus, *G. domorum & domuum,* *D. domibus,* *Ac. domos &*
domum, *Voc. domus,* *Ab. domibus.* Cornus Quartam magis
tam Secundam sequitur, sic *Spinus,* *Pennus & Specus,* *Ab. Pe-*
ni & Specu, quæ sunt etiam tertie decl. & n. g. Gen. *Peno-*
specoris. *Ficus* pro fructu & arbore, Quartæ, pro morbo Se-
cundæ tantum.

ulcus hic & hoc est, neutrum *Halec* & muliebre.

H

Præterita

PRÆTERIT A

ET

SUPINA

VERBORUM

† Compos-
ita à neca-
dant necui
nectum.

* Cano, ju-
ro, potro,
passivè
formant
præteritū
canatus,
juratus,
potus.

Conjugatio Prima.

A S avi format Perfecto, atq; Supino.

(plicui plicitum)
Amo, avi, atum. † Neco, avi, atū. Plico, avi, atū, &
* Cano avi, atū. * Furo avi atū. * Poto, avi, atum
Labo—

Conjugatio Secunda.

E S formabit ui, sed itum breve redde supinis.

* Compos-
ita ab o-
leo, quæ
non mu-
tant signi-
ficationē,
dant ui, i-
sum.

* Moneo, monui, monitū. Timeo, timui. Arceo, arcui
Oleo, olui, olitum. Carco, ui, iitū. Clueo.
Nideo. Polleo. Auco.
Flavco. Livco.

The Preterperfect Tenses

AND

SV PINES

OF VERBS.

The first Conjugation.

A *S in the first avi, and atum makes.*

To love.	To kill.	To fold.
To sup.	To swear.	To drink.
To fall, or to be feeble.		

The second Conjugation.

E *S ui forms, whose Supine itum takes.*

To advise.	To fear.	To drive.
To favour.	To want.	To be, or be call'd.
To be fair.	To be able.	To desire.
To be yellow.	To be blew.	

The Third Conjugation.

Verbs of the Third their various ending shew.

BO makes *bi tum.* To drink.
To lick. To scratch.

CO *ci tum.* To overcome

DO *di sum.* To eat.
To cut. To fall. To poure.
To wound. To fall back. To cleave.
To kill. To bruise. To open.
To Bray. To make noise. To sink.

Compounds of do, didi and ditum make,
When the First Conjugation they forsake.

To adde. To loose. To frame

GUO *Go xi sum.* To joyne.

To understand.	To love.	To neglect.
To rise.	To go forward.	To extinguish.
To feign.	To pisse.	To strain.
To paint.	To grin.	To fry.
To sing.	To prick.	To prick again.
To suck.	To vex.	To trumpet.
To snow.	To lick.	To doubt.
To decline.		

Ho

F
B
C
D
Scina
Cado
Occid
Rudo
incipi
posita

A
Addo

G
Intell
Surg
Fingo
Ping
Pang
Sugo
Ming
Vergo

Ho
cetera
Et 2

Conjugatio tertia.

F Inibus ex varijs flexum tibi tertia monstrat.

B O, bi, dat itum, ut Bibo, bibi, bibitum.
Lambo lambi — Scabo scabi —

C O ci tum format, ut Vinco vici victum.

D O di sum format, ut *Edo edi esum esum. *Edo mu-
tuatur

Scindo scidi scisū. Cado cecidi † sū. Fūdo fudi sū. personas
Cado cecidi casum. Recido di casū. Findo fidi sū. & tempo-
Occido cidi cisum. Tūdo tutudi sū. Pādo di passū. ra à verbo
Rudo rudi — Strido stridi — Sido — sum, quo-
incipit cum [es] es, est, eslis, esto, este, esote, essem, esse. † Com-
posita à cado carent Supinis, præter occido & recido.

A Do didi ditum habet natum, si tertia flectat.

Addo didi ditū. Perdo didi ditū. Cōdo didi ditū.

G O Guo xi etum format, ut Fungo junxi
(junctum.

Intelligo exi etū. Diligo exi etū. Negligo exi etū. Tria tan-
Surgō rexi reetū. Pergo exi etū. Extinguo xi etū. tum com-
Fingo finxi fietū. Mingo xi etum. Stringo xi etū. posita à
Pingo inxi etū. Ringo xi etum. Frigo frixi etū. lego faci-
Pango xi actum. Pungo xi etum. Repūgo *xi etū. unt xi
Sugo suxi — Ango, anxi — Clango clauxi — in præteri-
Mingo xi — Lingo linxi — Ambigo — to, Intelli-
Vergo — go, diligo,
negligo,
xi etum

cætera dant gi, ut lego legi, perlego perlegi, &c.

* Et Repupugi.

HO, xi, tum format. Trabe, traxi, tractum.

LO, dat uī, itum. Molo, molui, molitum.
Attollo ———

MO, dat uī itum. ut Gemo, gemui, gemitum,
Tremo, tremui ———

* Lini &
liui.

NO, vi, tum format, ut, Sino, sivi, situm.

Sperno, spreui, spratum. Sterno, stravi, stratum.
Lino, *levi, litum. Cerno, crevi, cretum.

PO, psi, tum format, ut, Carpo, carpsi, carptum.

Quo, qui, tum format, ut, Linquo, liqui, lictum.

RO, vi, tum format, ut, Sero, sevi, sarum.

Insero, sevi, situm. Quæro, sivi, situm.

Tero, triui, tritum. Furo. ———

SO, dat sivi, & situm. Lacesso, sivi, situm.

* Omnia
Inceptiva
in sco ca-
rent Præ-
teritis &
Supinis.

* SCo, vi, tum format.

Nosco, novi, notum.

† Compo-
lita à sisto
faciunt
sisti &
situm.

Cognosco, novi, nitum.

Agnosco, novi, nitum.

Glisco ———

Fatisco ———

TO, ti, tum format, ut, † Sisto, sisti, statum.

VO, vi, tum format, ut, Volvo, volvi, volutum.

XO, uī, xum format, ut, Nexo, nexui, nexum.

CIo, ci, tum format, Facio, feci, factum.

Facio, jeci, jactum.

DIo, di, sum,

Fedio, fodi, fessum.

Gio

H *O* makes *xi* and *Hum.*

To draw.

L *O* } make *ui itum.*

To grind.

M *O* }

To sob.

To tremble.

N *O* makes *vi* and *tum.*

to suffer.

To despise. to destroy.

To daub. to see.

P *O* makes *psi* and *ptum.*

to take or crop

Q *U* *O* makes *qui* and *Hum.*

to leave.

R *O* makes *vi* and *tum.*

to sow.

To plant. to seek.

To wear out. to rage.

S *O* makes *svi* and *stum.*

to provoke.

S *C* *O* makes *vi* and *tum.*

to know.

To understand. to acknowledge.

To desire. to be weary.

T *O* makes *ti* and *tum.*

to stop.

V *O* makes *vi* and *tum.*

to roule.

X *O* makes *ui* and *Xum.*

to knit.

C *I* *O* makes *ti* and *Hum.*
to cast.

to do or make.

D *I* *O* makes *di* and *sum.*

to digge.

G	<i>Io gi tum.</i>	to fly.
P	<i>Io pi tum.</i>	to take.
R	<i>Io ri tum.</i>	to bring forth.
T	<i>Io, ffi, sum.</i>	to shake.
U	<i>O uī utum.</i>	to give.
	To refuse.	to deny.
	To invade.	to agree.
		to refuse.
		to feare.

The fourth Conjugation.

F *From the Fourth io, ivi, itum flow.*

To hear.	to stir.	to bring forth.
To divide.	to salt.	to smite
To be hungry.	to use gesture.	

T *Here are some Verbs when they compounded do alter their first vowel into [e.]*

To condemn.	to commit.	to feed.
To drive.	to stuff.	to deceive.
To crop.	to consecrate.	to divide.
To bring forth.	to be weary.	to sprinkle.
To give suck.	to climb.	to go.
To handle.		

T *These in their composition generally do their precedent vowel change to [i.]*

To touch.	to have.	to lie hid.	to leap.
To appoint.	to fall.	to hurt.	to please.
To stay.	to seek.	to be wise.	to sing.
To kill.	to want.	to hold.	to be silent.
To snatch.			<i>These</i>

GIo, gi, tum.

Fugio fugi fugitum.

PIo, pi, tum.

Capio cepi captum.

RIo, ri, tum.Pario peperi partum,
& paritum.**T**Io ssi, sum.

Quatio quassi quassum.

UO, ui, utum.

Tribuo tribui tributum.

Renuo renui. Abnuo abnui. Respono respondi.
Ingruo ingruui. Congruo congrui. Metuo metui.*Quarta Conjugatio.***F**ormat iō quartis iui, descendit in itum.

Audio iui itum. Cio civi citū. † Parturio iui itū.

Partio iui itum. Salio liui litum.

Esurio iui tum. Gestio gestivi-- Ferio—

† Cetera
meditativa
carent SS.**H**ec in [e]dant Primam si componantur ubiq;

Damno.

Patro

pasco.

Arceo.

Farcio

fallo.

Carpo.

Sacro

partio.

Pario.

Farifecr.

spargo.

Laeto.

Scaudo.

gradior.

Traeto.

His ita compositis fit in [i]mutatio primæ.

Tango.

Habeo.

Lateo.

salio.

Statuo.

Cado.

Lædo.

placeo.

Maneo.

Quæro.

Sapio.

capo.

Cado.

Egeo.

Teneo.

iaceo.

Rapio.

Hæc

HÆc primas tantum Præsentis, in [i] sibi mutat.

<i>Facio.</i>	<i>jacio.</i>	<i>Specio</i>	<i>cipio.</i>
<i>Lego.</i>	<i>premo.</i>	<i>pango.</i>	<i>ago.</i>
<i>Emo.</i>	<i>lacio,</i>	<i>fateor.</i>	<i>sedeo.</i>
<i>Rego.</i>	<i>frango.</i>		

Concludo,
Accuso,
Percutio,
Diluo,
Cenculco,
Insulto.

HÆc claudio, causo, quatio, lavo rejiciunt [a.]

SI componantur calco, salto [a] per [u] mutant.

Formabunt eadem Simplex & Compositivum.

* Cætera
composita
à sto faci-
unt stiti &
situm, a-
liquando
statum.

* Sto, steti, statum. Circumsto, steti, statum.

PRæteriti Verbis rara est geminatio natis.

Pario, peperit, partum.

Comperio } *peri, * pertum.*
Reperio

* A pario
perui, per-
sum dant
cætera
quartæ.

Cum dat uī Neutrum, rarò fuit inde Supinum.

Abstinco,

Abstinui ———

† A sero,
seui.

* In com-
positivo-
rum Supi-
nis

A † sero dant composita situm; à salio, tibi sulcum.

A ruo nara, rutum; sed tulum à tundo requiritur.

* Partio, carpo, cano, spargo, rapio, a per e mutat.

Verbs

*These change for [i] their first, but not dispen-
ce With alteration in the Perfect Tense.*

To make.	to cast.	to see.	to take.
To read.	to presse.	to joyne:	to doe.
To buy.	to allure.	to confesse.	to sit.
To rule.	to break.		

Four Verbs lose [a] in Composition. Two

To shut.	to cause	to shake.	to wash.
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Also and Salto turn their [a] to [u.]

To kick,	to leap.
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*The Compound Perfect Tense and Supines are
The same which in the simple Verbs they were.*

To stand.	to stand round.
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*In Composition rarely Verbs dispen-
ce With gemination in the Perfect Tense.*

To find.	to bring forth.
----------	-----------------

*Those Neuters which their Perfect Tenses make
In [ui] Supines commonly forsake.*

To abstain.

Those

All Meditatives are of the fourth Conjugation, Frequentatives, Diminutives, Imitatives of the first, Inceptives of the third Conjugation.

Verbs in respect of form are Primitive, as *Lego*, I do read.

Meditative or Desiderative, as *Legurio*, I desire to read.

Frequentative, as *Legito*, I read often; *Loquitor*, I prate.

Inceptive or Augmentative, as *Calesco*, I wax hot; *Ardesco*, I increase in heat.

Diminutive, as *Sorbillo*, I sip; *Potissio*, I drink a little.

Imitative, as *Patriſſo*, I imitate the father; *Platonisſo*, I imitate Plato; *Gracisſo* or *Græcor*, I imitate the Greek; *Vulpinor*, I play the Fox.

Or Derivative, which are

Verbs which forme not their Preterperfect Tense and Supines according to the ge- nerall Rules.

	Con.
A Boleo abolevi abole- tum.	2 To abolish.
adoleo adolevi adultum.	2 to grow.
ardeo arsi arsum.	2 to burn within.
augeo auxi auctum.	2 to increase.
algeo alsi.	2 to be chill.
ago egi actum.	3 to do or act.
alui * altum.	3 to nourish.
adipiscor adeptus. dep.	3 to obtaine.
amplector, amplexus. dep.	3 to imbrace.
amicio amicum amictum.	4 to cloath.
assentior assensus. dep.	4 to consent to.

* Et A-
licum.

C ubo cubui cubitum. n.	1 to lie down.
crepo crepui crepitum. n.	1 to crack.
circundo dedi datum.	1 to compasse,
circumsto steteri statum.	1 to stand about.
censeo censui censum.	2 to think.
cito civi citum.	2 to stir.
cumbo cubui cubitum. n.	3 to lie downe.
cedo, cessi, cessum. n.	3 to depart.
claudio clausi clausum.	3 to shut.
caveo tavi cautum.	2 to beware.
colo colui cultum.	3 to till.

Con.

Consulo, sului, sultum.	3	to ask, or give counsell.
Como, compsi, comptum.	3	to kemb.
Contemno, tempsi, temptum.	3	to despise.
Cano, cecini, cantum.	3	to sing.
Concino, cinui, centum.	3	to sing together.
Coquo, coxi, coctum.	3	to seeth or boyle.
Curro, cucurri, cursum. n.	3	to run.
Cupio, cupivi, cupitum.	3	to desire.
Cōminiscor, cōmentus. dep.	3	to feigne.
Comperio, peri, pertum.	4	to find.
Cambio, campsi, campsum.	4	to exchange.

D omo domui domitū.	1	to tame.
Do dedi datum.	1	to give.
Doceo docui doctum.	2	to teach.
* Deleo deleui deletum.	2	to blot out.
Dico dixi dictum.	3	to say.
Duco duxi ductum.	3	to lead.
Divido divisi divisum.	3	to divid.
Dego degi	3	to live.
Demo dempsi demptum.	3	to take away.
Depso depsi depsum.	3	to knead.
Disco didici.	3	to leasn.
Dimico, dimicavi, & cui atū.	1	to skirmish.

E xoleo, oleui, oletum. n.	2	to be out of use.
Excello cellui celsum.	3	to excell.
Extollo extruli elatum.		to lift up.
Experior expertus. dep.	4	to try.
Elicio elicui elicitum.	3	to draw out.

Con.

F Rendeo frendi, freſſū, <i>n.</i>	2	to grin.
Fleo, fleui, fletum. <i>n.</i>	2	to weep.
Fulgeo, fulſi, <i>n.</i>	2	to ſhine.
Frigeo, frixi, <i>n.</i>	2	to be cold.
Ferveo fervei & fervui. <i>n.</i>	2	to be warm.
Fateor faſſus. <i>dep.</i>	2	to confeſſe.
Fido fiſus. <i>n.</i>	3	to truſt.
Frango fregi fractum.	3	to break.
Figo fixi fixum.	3	to faſten.
Fallo feſelli falſum.	3	to deceive.
Fero tuli latum.		to bring.
Facieſſo facieſſi. <i>n.</i>	3	to doe.
Flecto flexi flexum.	3	to bend.
Fluo fluxi fluxum. <i>n.</i>	3	to flow.
Fungor functus. <i>dep.</i>	3	to execute.
Fatīcor feſſus. <i>dep.</i>	3	to be weary.
Fruor fruſtus & fruitus. <i>de.</i>	3	to enjoy.
Fulcio fulſi fultum.	4	to prop.
Farcio, farſi, fartum.	4	to ſuffic.

G Audeo gavīſus. <i>n. p.</i>	2	to rejoyce.
Gigno genui genitum.	3	to beget.
Gero geſſi geſtum.	3	to beare.
Grador greſſus. <i>dep.</i>	3	to go.

H Aereo hæſi hæſum. <i>n.</i>	2	to ſtick.
Haurio hauſi hauſtum.	4	to draw.

Juvo

Ad juvo
juvi ju-
tum.

* Ab an-
riquo
Pleo.

Juvo juvi. *Con.*
Inoleo inolevi inolevū. *n.* 1 to help.
Jubeo jussi jussum. 2 to wax great.
Indulgeo indulsi indultum. 2 to command.
Incesso incessi. 2 to pamper.
Iraſcor iratus. *dep.* 3 to assault.
Impleo impleri inpletum.* 3 to be angry.
2 to fill.

Lavo lavi lavatum. 1 to wash.
Luzeo luxi luſtum. 2 to lament.
Languco langui. *n.* 2 to languish.
Luceo luxi. *n.* 2 to shine.
Liber libuit & libitum. 2 it liketh.
Licet licuit & licitum. 2 it is lawfull.
Liquet. *v.* 2 it appeareth.
Lego legi lectum. 3 to read.
Lacio lexi lectum. 3 to intice.
Lædo læſi læſum. 3 to hurt.
Ludo luſi luſum. 3 to play.
Luo lui luitum. 3 to suffer.
Labor lapſus. *dep.* 3 to ſlide.
Loquor locutus. *dep.* 3 to ſpeak.
Liquor. *dep.* 3 to melt.

Dimico,
dimicavi
& dimi-
cui, ut ſu-
pra in D.

Mico micui. *n.* 1 to shine.
Miſceo miſcui miſcū. 2 to mingle.
Mulceo mulſi mulſum. 2 to aſwage.
Mordeo momordi morſum. 2 to bite.
Mulgeo mulxi mulctum. 2 to milke.
Manco manſi manſum. *v.* 2 to ſtay.
Miſereor miſertus. *dep.* 2 to pity.
Mereor meritus & merui. 2 to deſerve.
dep.

Medeo

Con.

Medcor. dep.	2 to cure.	
Miseret miserū & miserū.	2 it pitieth.	
Mergo merſi merſum.	3 to drown.	
Mitto miſi miſſum.	3 to ſend.	
Meto meſſui meſſum.	3 to mow.	
Merior mortuus. * dep.	3 to die.	* Moriturus in participio.
Metior meſus. dep.	4 to meaſure.	
N Eo nevi.	2 to ſpin.	
Niveo nivi & nixi.	2 to wink.	
Nubo nupſi nupſum. n.	3 to be married.	
Necto nexi nexum.	3 to knit or joyn.	
Nāſcor natus. † dep.	3 to be borne.	† Nāſciturus. ſus. par.
Nāſciſcor nātus. dep.	3 to get.	
Nitor niſus & nixus. d.	3 to endeavour.	
O ſoleo obſolevi tū. n.	2 to wax old.	
Occulo, cului cultum.	3 to hide.	
Obliviſcor oblitus. d.	3 to forget.	
Orior ortus. † dep.	3 to riſe.	† Orior alias habet voces tertie Conjugationis alias quartæ, ut etiam potior potitus. ut Infinivo ſemper oriri potiri.
Operior operrus. d.	4 to cover.	
Ordior oriſus. d.	4 to begin.	
P reſto præſtiti præſti ū.	1 to perform or excel.	
Prandeo prandi * ſū. n.	2 to dine.	
Pendeo pependi penſum.	2 to hang.	
Paveo pavi. n.	2 to be afraid.	
Piget piguit pigitum.	2 it grieveh.	
Pudet puduit pudicum.	2 it ſhameth.	
Placet placuit & placitum.	2 it pleaſeth.	
Pertædet tædui pertæſum.	2 it wearie.	
Parco peperci & parci per-		
citum & parſum.	3 to ſpare.	
Plaudo plauſi plauſum.	3 to applaud.	
Ploδο ploſi ploſum.	3 to explode.	

	Pedo pepedi peditum. <i>n.</i>	3	to break wind.
	Pango pepigi & pegi pactū.	3	to joyn or bargain.
	Prodigo prodegi.	3	to spend.
	Pleo plevi pletum.	2	to fill.
	Pello pepuli pulsum.	3	to drive.
	Pfallo pfalli.	3	to sing.
	Promo promisi promptum.	3	to draw.
	Præmo pressi pressum.	3	to presse.
	Pono posui positum.	3	to put.
†	Pinsitum	3	to bake.
&	pinsum.	3	to ask.
	Posco poposci.	3	to ask, fetch or go.
	Peto petivi petiū.	3	to plat.
	Plecto plexi plexum.	3	to kemb.
	Pecto pexi pexum.	3	to rain.
	Pluo plui & pluvi. <i>n.</i>	3	to bargain.
	Paciscor pactus. <i>dep.</i>	3	to take a journey.
	Proficiscor profectus. <i>d.</i>	3	to suffer.
	Patior passus. <i>dep.</i>	3	to strike.
	Percello perculi percussum.	3	

Quinisco quexi. *n.* 3 to nod.
 Queror questus. *dep.* 3 to complain.

RIdeo risi risum. 2 to laugh.
 Recor ratus. *dep.* 2 to suppose.
 Rodo rosi rosum. 3 to gnaw.
 Radorasi rasum. 3 to shave.
 Refello refelli. 3 to confute.
 Rumpo rupi ruptum. 2 to break.
 Rapio rapui raprum. 3 to snatch.
 Ruio rui ruitum. *n.* 3 to rush.
 Reperio reperi repertum. 4 to find.
 Raucio rausi rausum. *n.* 4 to be hoarse.

Ono sonui sonitum.	Con.
O Seco secui sectum.	1 to sound.
to steri statum.	1 to cut.
isto stiti statum.	1 to stand.
orbeo sorbui sorptum.	3 to stop.
uadeo suasi suatum.	2 to suck up.
edeo sedi sessum, n.	2 to persuade.
pondeo spondi sponsū.	2 to sit.
rideo stridi, n.	2 to promise.
oleo solitū, n.	2 to make a noise.
scribo scripsi scriptum.	2 to be wont or use.
argo sparsi sparsum.	3 to write.
arago saregi, n.	3 to sprinkle.
allo calli calsum.	3 to be busy upon.
umo sumpsi sumptum.	3 to season.
crepo strepui strepitum, n.	3 to take.
ero serui sertum.	3 to make noise.
erto stertui, n.	3 to put in order.
specio spexi spectrum.	3 to snore.
apui sapui, n.	3 to behold.
truo struxi structum.	3 to be wise.
cutio sensi sensum.	3 to frame.
arcio sarfi sartum.	4 to feel.
epio sepsi septum.	4 to parch.
ancio sanxi sanctum & sanctum.	4 to hedge.
alio salui saltum, n.	4 to establish.
epelio sepelivi sepultum.	4 to leap.
agultio singultivi singul- tum, n.	4 to bury.
	4 to sob.

Ono tonui tonitum, n. 1 to thunder.
 Tondeo totondi tonsū. 2 to clip or shave.
 tneoe tenui tentum. 2 to hold.

Torreo torruī tostum.	2	to roast.
Torqueo torſi tortum.	2	to wrest.
Tergeo terſi terſum.	2	to wipe.
Turgeo turſi. n.	2	to swell.
Tueor tutus & tuitus. dep.	1	to ſee or defend.
Trudo truſi	2	to thruſt.
Tango tetigi tactum.	3	to touch.
Terzo terſi terſum.	3	to wipe.
Tolſo ſuſtuli ſublatum.	3	to take up or away.
Texo texui textum.	3	to weave.

V Eto veruī vetitum.	1	to forbid.
Video vidi viſum.	2	to ſee.
Vico vievi vietum.	2	to bind.
Urgeo urſi.	2	to urge.
Vado vaſi vaſum	3	to go.
Vello velli & vulſi vulſum.	3	to pluck.
Verro verri verſum.	3	to bruſh.
Uro uſſi uſtum.	3	to burn.
Viſo viſi viſum.	3	to viſit.
Verto verti Verſum.	3	to turn or tranſlate.
Vivo vixi victum. n.	3	to live.
Ulcifcor ultus. dep.	3	to revenge.
Utor uſus. dep.	3	to uſe.
Veſcor. dep.	3	to feed upon.
Venio veni ventum.	4	to come.
Vincio vinxi vinctum.	4	to bind.
Veneo venii venum.	4	to be ſold.

Verbs defective.

Indic. Aio, ais, ait. *pl.* aiunt. *Imperfect.* aiebam, aiebas, aiebat. *pl.* aiebamus, aiebatis, aiebant. *Imper.* Ai. *Sub.* Aias aiat, *pl.* aiamus, aiant. *Part.* Aiens.

Aio, I say

Imperat. Ave, *pl.* avete. *Infin.* avere.

Ave, hail.

Indic. Fut. Salvebis. *Imper* Salve, salvetote. *pl.* Salvete, Salvetote. *Infin.* Salvete.

Salve,
God save
you.

Indic. Inquio vel inquam, inquis, inquit. *pl.* inquitamus, inquitis, inquitunt. *Perf.* inquisti, inquit. *fur.* inquires, inquiet. *Imper.* inquit. *pl.* inquitit. *Sub.* inquias, inquiat. *Particip.* inquiens.

Inquio, I
say.

Infit for Cæpit.

He began.

Defic for deest. *Fut.* deficiet. *Sub.* deficiat. *Infin.* defieri.

Is want-
ing.

Indic. Quæso. *Pl.* Quæsumus.

I pray.

Sub. Imperf. Forem, fores, foret. *pl.* forem. *Infi.* fore.

I may, or
should be.
He rejoy-
ceth.

Ovar. *Sub.* Ovarent, ovandi, ovans.

Doris vel dare, datus, dari,
dandus.

Faris vel fare, fatus, fari,
fandus.

The first Persons Dor
and Far, not being
(read.

To be gi-
ven.
To speak.

Vd Dic, duc, fer, fac. *Imp.* pro dice duce fere face.

* I hate, I
know, I
begin, I
remem-
ber.

* Odi, Novi, Cæpi, Memini, are declined only in
the Tenses that come from them.

Remem-
ber.

Imper. Memento. pl. Mementorez.

These are usuall among the Comick Poets.

Faxim, faxis, faxit. pl. faxint, for faciam vel fecerim
faxo for fecero, faxere for facturum esse.

Axim, axis, axit. pl. axint, for agam vel egerim.

Duim, duis, duit, pl. duint, for dem, des, der, den

Perduim, perduis, perduic, pl. perduint, for perdā. &

Creduim, creduis, creduic, pl. creduint, for credā, &

Siem, lies, liet. pl. licent, for sim, sis, sit. pl. sint.

Amasso,	} is, it, pl. imus	Amavcro.
Habesso,		Habuero.
Prohibesso,		Prohibuero.
Expetisso.		Expetivero.

Amassere, expugnassere, prohibessere, for amar
expugnare, prohibere.

Sis for si vis.

Sultis for si vultis.

Sodes for si audes.

Cavefis,	} for cave, vide, cape, si vis.
Videfis,	
Capfis.	

Syntaxis

Syntaxis.

Syntax.

Syntax is the due order and connexion of the Parts of Speech among themselves, according to the best Authors.

The Parts are { Concord
and
Government.

Concord is an Agreement,

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|---|------------------------------|----|
| 1. | } | Between the | { | Nominative case and the Verb | 1. |
| 2. | | | | Substantive and Adjective. | 2. |
| 3. | | | | Antecedent and Relative. | 3. |
-

Syntaxis.

Syntaxis est debita ordinatio, & connexio Partium Orationis inter se, juxta usum Autorum probatissimorum.

Parses sunt $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Concordantia} \\ \text{Regimen.} \end{array} \right.$

Concordantia est Convenientia,

- | | | |
|----|---------|----------------------------|
| 1. | } Inter | Nominativum & Verbum. |
| 2. | | Substantivum & Adjectivum. |
| 3. | | Antecedens & Relativum. |

Prima Concordantia directa.

In his, *tonat, pluit, fulminat, fulgurat, pingit, gelat, vesperascit, lucefcit, &c.* subintelligitur *Deus, natura, cœlum, aër, nox, dies, &c.* † Nominativus eleganter in Accusativum vertitur ante Verbum infinitum, cum potest resolvi per [*quod*] vel [*ut*] *Oportet mendacem esse memorem.* *Nota.* Verbum inter duos Nominativos abſimili numero, cum posteriore aliquando convenit; ut, *Conſcientiâ mille ſunt teſtes.*

Personâ, & Numero, Rectis ſua Verba cohærent.

Dum felis dormit ſaliunt mures.
*Oportet * ut Mendax ſit memor.*

Concordantia Secunda.

Nota. Adjectiva & Relativa inter duo Subſtantiva

Sunt Numero Genere & Caſu conformia Fixis Adjectiva

Bono loco res humanæ ſunt, quod nemo niſi ſuo vitio miſer.

diverſi generis cum posteriore ſuppoſito, in genere & numero, aliquando conveniunt; ut, *Non omnis error ſtultitia eſt diſcenda. Nemo tollit ſaxum qui limes ponitur.*

The first Concord.

(make,

V Erbs with their Nom'natives true Concord
When they the same Number, and Person take.

Nomina-
tive Cases
are often
under-
stood, but
especially,

While the Cat sleeps, the mice dance.

It is necessary that a lyer be mindfull.

ego, tu, ille, nos, vos, illi, when there is no distinction, or
emphaticall signification intended. If you leave out the Con-
junction *that*, which in Latin is called [*quod*] or [*ut*], The
Nominative is elegantly turned into the Accusative, and the
Verb into the Infinitive Mood. Note. A Verb between two
Nominative Cases of divers numbers, may sometimes agree
with the Nominative Case that followeth it. *Conscience is a
thousand witnesses.*

The second Concord.

T He Adjective, and Substantive imbrace;
Confin'd to the same Gender, Number, Case.

An Adje-
ctive or
Relative
between
two Sub-
stantives

Human things are in a good condition, because
no man is miserable, but by his own fault.

of divers genders, is sometime found to agree with the latter.
*All errour is not to be called folly. Let no man take away the
stone, which is called a Boundary.*

The

The Third Concord.

When the
english
[that]
may be
turned in
to (which)
it is a Re-
lative, qui,
&c. the
first thing

THE Antecedent, and the Relative,
Must the same Person, Gender, Number, give.

He that makes too much hast, finisheth the
more late.

We put those things to use, which we place
upon the poor.

Adorn that Sparta [or province] which thou
hast got.

to be observed in the Relative is his Case, wherein it agreeth
not with the Antecedent (but by a Grecisme.) When there
cometh no Nominative case between the Relative and the
Verb, the Relative must be the very Nominative case to the
Verb, by the first Concord; but if any other word come be-
tween the Verb and the Relative, the Relative is govern'd of
the Verb following, or of some other word in the sentence.

Figurative Concord.

ENAL-
LAGE.

THe guiding part in every Concord's that
Which answers to the question, who, or what
This sometimes proves to be no word of Case,
But is an Aptote, and supplies the Place.

To weep is a certain pleasure.
Another to morrow. A. is a letter.
His proper will is to every man.

Concordantia Tertia.

OMne Relativum cum † præcedente quadrabit
In quibus est idē Numerus, Persona, Genusq;

† Antecedente.

* Qui nimium properat, serius absolvit.

Fœnoramus ea quæ collocamus in pauperes.

Spartam quam nactus es, hanc orna.

* Personæ
nulla ha-
bitur ratio
nisi Rela-

tivum immediatè præcedat Verbum. * Ille subintelligitur.

Nota. Convenientia Substantivi & Antecedentis petenda est
quandoq; ex possessivo, ut exaudi vocem meam clamantis ad te,
pro vocem mei clamantis, hear my voice, or the voice of me;
Miror stultitiam vestram qui Æthiopem lavatis, pro stultitiæ
vestri, I wonder at your folly who wash an Æthiop, or the
folly of you which, &c. Nostros vidisti flentis ocellos. Enal-
lage numeri nostri pro mei.

Figurata Concordantia.

Suppositum tribus est quicquid respondeat aptè,
Si nomen non sit, velut invariabile floctes.

Est quedam flere voluptas.

Aliud cras, Alpha est littera.

Velle suum cuique est.

Supposi-
tum dici-
tur Nomi-
nativus
Substanti-
vum vel
Antece-
dens.

ENAL-
LAGE.

Singula

† Apposi-
tum dici-
tur Ver-
bum, Ad-
jectivū &
Relativū.
SYLLAB-
S I S.

(126)

Singula conjunctim valent Pluraliter, horum Personam, † Appositum genus induit, & magis (dignum

Amicus & aurum ignibus sunt probandi.

Ego & res mea valemus.

Ille cum fratre salvi sunt.

Masculinum genus dignius est quam Femininum, & Femininum quam Neutrum, sed Neutrum præfertur utriq; cum de inanimatis est sermo, aqua & ignis sunt inexorabilia. Prima persona dignior est quam secunda, secunda quam tertia. [Cum] habet vim Conjunctionis.

† Sc. nu-
mero.

Pluribus æquivaler vox * Collectiva † Priori.

SYNTHE-
SIS:

* Colle-

ktivum est

Turba ruunt. Aperite aliquis ostium.

Elephantus gravis.

Pars merfi tenuere ratem.

quod plura in singulari continet, & æquivaler plurali. Hujus naturæ est partitivum, quod vel partem multitudinis significat, vel multa sigillatim; ut, aliquis, alius, alter, inter, neuter, uterq; nullus, solus, ullus, quisq; quisquis, quidam, quilibet, quicunq; unusquisq; pauci, omnes, nemo, pro nullus.] Synthesis fit tripliciter, Numero, ut turba ruunt. Genere, ut Elephantus gravis. Numero & genere simul, ut Pars merfi.

Unaque-
que Pars
ocationis

Regimen, siue Constructio.

regitur à proximè antecedenti, in constructione naturali & ordinata, præter Relativum, quod regitur à sequenti Verbo vel vocabulo. Sicut, etiam, aquis, qualis, quot, quotus, uter. Eidem Verbo, diversi casus, diversæ rationis apponi possunt. Nota. Quorum significatio est eadem, eadem est constructio.

Constructio

Nouns singular conjoyn'd, when they precede Verbs, Adjectives, or Relatives, may plead Plurall nature, and these three surrender themselves to the most worthy Person, Gender.

A friend, and gold are to be tried in the fire.

I and my businesse are well.

He with his brother are safe.

minine, and the Feminine than the Neuter; but when things in mention without life the Neuter is most worthy. Fire and water are not to be intreated, or things, not to be intreated. *Aqua & ignis sunt inexorabilia.*

Nouns Collective, though Singular they be, With Plurall Verbs and Adjectives † agree.

SYLLEP-
SIS.

The Masculine gender is more worthy than the

SYNTHE-
SIS.

† In sense, not in concord of Num-

or Gender. A collective, is a Noun which signifies many in the Singular, and is equivalent to a Noun Plurall. Of this nature is a Noun Partitive, which signifies either a part of multitude, or many severally.

Government, or Construction.

Every word is common-

governed of that which goeth next before in orderly construction, except the Relative which is to be governed of that which followeth. So likewise are the oblique cases of *quis*, *qualis*, *quotus*, *uter*, which follow the course of the Relative both for Concord and Government. One Verb may govern many Nouns, for severall reasons, and by severall rules.

Construction

* *Carmen**Virgilii,**Virgills*

Verse, or

the verse

of *Virgill,*

this may

(not ine-

legantly)

be made

in Latin

by the Ad-

jective

Possessive, Carmen Virgilianum, a Virgilian verse.

Construction of Substantives.

When two concur, the latter Substantive
 With the sign [of] assumes the Genitive
 With to] the Dative, if they both declare,
 The same thing then their cases equall are.

Old wives tales.

* *Virgills* verse.

Every soil is a native Countrey to a valiant man.

Oh man! a bubble? why art thou proud.

† With the
 latter Sub-
 stantive of
 praise or
 dispraise is
 joyned an
 Adj &ive

signifying the quality.

But in the Second case or Sixt we place
 The Noun of Commendation or disgrace.

I mislike children of too early wisdom.

A man of a clear nostrill.

Be of a present mind.

Opus the
 Adjective
 signifieth
 needfull,
 the thing
 wanted af-
 ter *Opus*

is put in the Ablative, the person is alwaies the Dative.

Opus and Ufus when they need betray
 Their want into an Ablative convey.

There is no need of that Citizen that know
 not how to obey.

Good wine needs no bush.

Constructio Substantivorum.

¶ I duo concurrunt Patrio compone secundum,
 Posterior simul ac Dandi dignabere casu :
 Cum duo idem spirant, casu nectantur eodem.

Anicularum deliramenta. Carmen Virgilii.

Omne solum forti patria est.

* Homo, Bulla, quid superbis?

Genitivus
 in adj. cti-
 vum pos-
 sessivum
 mutatur;
 Carmen
 Virgilia-
 num.
 * Appo-
 sitio.

¶ Edecoris Genito aut Sexto, sic nomina laudis.

Odi puerulos precoci sapientiâ.

Vir extuncta naris.

Esto † presenti animo.

† Hic po-
 test subin-
 telligi
 Substanti-
 vum Vir,
 puer, &c.

¶ Audet Opus Sexto fixum, quem postulat usus.

Non opus est illo cive, qui parere nescit.

Vino vendibili non opus est hederâ suspensâ.

Alia quæ
 opus sunt
 para. i. e.
 quæ neces-
 saria sunt.

K

Adjectiva

Masculi-
num soli-
tariè poni-
tur cùm
homo sub-
intelligi-
tur, ut ju-
stus, i. e. justus homo. * Multa, pro multæ res.

Adjectiva suis stant viribus, atque sequenti
Neutra dabūt patriū, fixi sub Nominis umbra

Mali puniendi, ut non laedantur boni.
Eveniunt multa*, quæ non volumus.
Multum condimenti, parum obsonii.

Adjectiva quæ regunt Genitivum.

Excipe
Verbalia
in [bilis]
quæ passi-
vè signifi-
cantia Da-
tivum re-
gunt; ut fortuna telis inviolabiles sunt Deorum filii.

Adjectiva petunt patrium Verbalia casum.

Omnium formarum est capax.
Natura amans est sobolis.
Cupientissimus tuæ amicitiae.

Solicitus,
securus,
anxius,
curiosus,
incautus,
usurpan-
tur & cum

In quibus Studium est, Oblivio, Cura, Reare
Cognitio, Timor, aut contrà, meruere secundo

Animalia lucis timida.
Cupidus imperii miser est.
Vix compos mentis fui.

Præpositione, ut de verbis sollicitus.

Like fixed Nouns, some Adjectives do stand,
And Neuters may their Genitive command.

Evill men are to be punished, that good
men may not be hurt.
Many things happen, which we would not.
Much sawce, little meat.

When
[man]
cometh af-
ter an Ad-
jective, the
Adjective
may be

put alone Masculine, as *justus*, a just man. When [thing] is
expressed, the Adjective may be put alone Neuter; and Adje-
ctives may govern a Genitive, specially if they signifie quantity.

Adjectives which govern a Genitive Case.

Some that from Verbs Originall derive,
And Participialls claim a Genitive.

He is capable of all formes.
Nature is a lover of her issue.
Most desirous of your friendship.

Verball
Adjectives
in [birds]
when they
signifie
passive,

govern a Dative Case. *The sons of the Gods are not to be
wounded with the weapons of Fortune.*

The second case, all Adjectives do bind,
That signifie Desire. Fear, Guilt of mind,
Care, Knowledge or Oblivion; or what may,
Answer their sense in the contrary way.

Creatures fearfull of the light.
A man desirous of Empire is miserable.
He was scarcely master of his wits.

These Ad-
jectives
have the
signe [of]
after
them, and
some are
varied by

Prepositions, as *De verbis sollicitus*, carefull of words, or
concerning words.

Some Ad-
jectives, as
*liber, va-
cuus, &c.*
have their
Cases va-
ried by
Prepositi-
ons; *liber
à metu,*
free from
fear.

IF want or plenty Nouns or Verbs conspire,
They Genitives, or Ablatives require.

A man full of chinks.

Wine wanteth a rudder.

Thou a Phisician to others, art thy self full
of ulcers.

NOuns * Partitive, and such as Numerall
Nouns Interrogative, and which compare
Or are Superlative, may justly clame
A Genitive, whence they their Gender name.

Neither the first, nor the worst of all.

The fairest Ape is deformed.

The Lion is the strongest of beasts.

*Or parti-
tively put,

that is such as have the signes [Of] or [among] after the
the Case after these may be varied with Prepositions, *e. de. &c.*
*inter, antc. Omnium primus. i. c. primus inter omnes, fortis-
simum animalium. i. e. fortissimum inter animalia, vel ex ani-
malibus.*

Adjectives which govern a Dative

These
have com-
monly the
sign [to]
after them.

ADative doth most properly relate,
To Adjectives that carry love or hate,
Pleasure or sorrow, or whose english sence,
Is opposition or obedience.

The morning is kind to the Muses.

His proper Countrey is most pleasant to every
one.

Nomine, vel Verbo si copia sit, vel egestas,
His Genitū aut Sextū fas est adjungere casum.

Homo rimarum plenus.

Vinum caret clavo.

Aliorum medicus ipse ulceribus scates.

Adjectiva
variant
casus per
Præpositi-
ones ali-
quando;
*Liber à
metu.*

Partitiva * regunt Genites, Numeralia, Nomen

Omne Rogativum, † medius gradus, atq; supremus,

Unde genus sibi met poterunt agnoscere certum.

* Vel par-
titive posi-
ta.

Omnium neque primus, neque pessimus.

Simiarum pulcherrima est deformis.

*Leo animalium * fortissimum.*

*Quis ju-
dex? Quis
judicum?*

Quis inter

judices? vel ex judicibus? † Comparativum ad duo, Superlativum

*ad plura refertur. * Nonnulla conveniunt cum supposito*

Priore, ut leo animalium fortissimus. Rosa omnium florum

pulcherrima, pro pulcherrimus.

Adjectiva quæ regunt Dativum.

Adjectiva quibus Favor est, aut grata voluptas,
Obsequium, vel contra, imponunt fræna Dativo.

Aurora multis amica,

Sua Patria cuique est jucundissima.

Plæraque
commodi
& aptitu-
dinis effe-
runtur &
cum Præ-

positione [ad] pronus ad iram, necessaria ad victum, natus ad lepores. Sic facilis, intentus, aptus, commodus, habilis, prom-
ptus, opportunus, proclivis, utilis, assuetus, appositus. Reperire
est similitudinis Adjectiva aliquando cum Genitivis. Par hujus.

* Immunis
& alienus
variantur
quandoq;
per Præ-
positiones,
Immunes
ab illis
malis su-
mus.

Utile, longinquum, cum significabitur aptum,
Æquale, aut contra, Dandi subternitio casum,

Pudor mendico inutilis.
Similis lactuca labris.
Fumo flamma proxima.

Proprius, *Immunis, alienus [junge] superstes;
Communis, Terno casu, patrioq; fruantur.

Commune mihi tecum.
Commune Stoicorum.

Adjectiva quæ regunt Accusativum.

IN quarto sextove, rei mensura quiescit,
Atq; loci spacium, post Verba & Nomina, Casu.

Longus,
latus,
altus,
crassus,
profun-
dus, &c.
quandoque, sed rariùs Genitivo.

Muri Babylonis ducentos pedes alti, lati quin-
quaginta.

A rectâ conscientia nè latum unguem recedas.
Sesquipede longum.

Adjectiva

TO those which Profit, Likeness signifie,
Aptness, or Distance, or the contrary,
The Dative Cases most agreeing be.

Modesty is unprofitable to a begger.

Lettice like lips.

Flame is next to smook.

with the Preposition [*ad*] *Proxe to anger, Pronus ad iram.*
Some Adjectives of likeness may also govern a Genitive case.
Like this man, Par hujus.

Immunis, alienus, and these three,
Communis, proprius and superstes, be
To Genitive or Dative Cases free.

Common to thee and me.

Common with the Stoicks,

Very many signifying profit, and aptitude, are varied elegantly

Immunis
and *alienus* are varied with Prepositions.

Adjectives which govern the Accusative Case.

(of place,

Length, breadth, height, thickness, depth, & space
We measure in the fourth, or the sixth Case.

The wals of Babylon were two hundred foot high, and fifty foot broad.

Depart not a nails breadth from a good conscience.

One foot and a half long.

This Rule concerneth also the case after Verbs.

When
[then] is
not made
in Latine
by *quam*,
ac, *atque*,
for these
cause the
Noun to
be in the
same Case
which
goes be-
fore. *Corvi sunt honoratiores quam lusciniæ, Dimidium est
plus quam totum.*

Adjectives which governe an *Ablative.*

Comparatives with the sign [then] do give,
unto the following word an *Ablative.*

Crowes are more honorable then Nightingales
Halfe is more then all.

The smoke of a native Countrey is brighter
then another's fire.

Some to
these adde
contentus,
præditus,
affectus.

Dignus, indignus, fretus, will have none
But the *Sixt Case* in true construction.

A Cover worthy of the Cup.
Bold upon your patience.

The Inf-
nitives
of these
Verbs will
have such
Cases af-
ter them
as before,
whether a
Nominative,
Accusative,
or Dative.

Construction of Verbs which go- vern a *Nominative.*

Verbs that do [being] signifie, and some,
Passives that Call, or neer their nature come,
With Verbs of Gesture, equally esteem
A *Nominative* before, and after them.

A woman is the safety or calamity of a house.
Thou wilt be made ill, by the company of ill
men,
No man is born an Artist.

Verbs

Adjectiva quæ regunt Ablativum.

* Comparativa.

Quam post * Collativa solent exponere Sexto.

Magis habet rationem Adjectivi

*Corvi lusciniis sunt honorationes.**Dimidium plus toto.**Patriæ fumus alieno igne luculentior.*

Comparativi, item male

ex magis & volo; ut *malim granum hordei omnibus generis.*FRetus amat Sextū, * Dignusq; Indignus eundē.

* Dignus, & Indignus, admittunt rariū Genitivum.

*Dignum patella operculum.**Vestrā fretus patientiā.*

Indignus avorum. supple no. mine vel fama.

Constructio Verborum quæ regunt Nominativum.Quæ Substant, Passiva Vocandi, verbq; Gestus Cum spectant eadem, Recti comitentur utrinq;

Sum, ferem, fio, existo, cluco vel cluo, audio pro habeor,

*Mulier domus salus est aut calamitas**Fies malus contubernio matorum.**Nemo nascitur artifex.*

Appellor,

dicar, vocor, videor, nuncupor, habeor, existimor, judicor, nascor, aliaque fere omnia passiva; Incedo, eo, venio, cubo, sedeo, evado, somnio, dormio, maneo; Horum Infinitiva habent utrinque eodem casus: Malo esse dives, malo me esse divitem. Mediocribus esse poetis. Non homines, non Dei, non concessere Columnæ.

Verba

Verba quæ regunt Genitivum.

Munus,
affiatum
vel propri-
um subin-
tellicitur,
ideo non
responde-
re mei,
tui, sui, &c. sed *meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum.*

Est Genitivum, quoties possessio significatur,
Aut si proprietas, aliquod vel munus habetur.

Pauperis est numerare pecus.
Non sentire mala non est hominis.
Non ferre, non est viri.

Vox Patriû, aut sextâ *Pœnæ* vel *Criminis* optat.

Senectutem omnes ut adipiscantur optant, e-
andem molestiæ accusant adepti.
Condemnabo eodem ego te crimine.
Res adversæ nos commonefaciunt officii.

Vult Genitivum satago, misereri, sic miseresco.

* *Vel mi-*
sercor vi-
cam tui.

Alterius rei satagit.
*Misereor * tui.*

Poenitet atq; piget, tædet, miseretq; pudetq;
Post quartum patrios cupiunt adsciscere Casus.

Quem facti pœnitet, ferè est innocens.

Non me,
ne, se, post
memini &
oblitus,
fieri mei,
tui, sui.

Gignendi casû, aut quartû Reminiscor habebit,
Obliviscor, item memini, verbumq; recordor.

Natalium tuorum reminiscere.
Ingratus beneficiorum obliviscitur.
Recordare novissima.

Intererit,

Verbs which govern a *Genitive* case.

A *Genitive* next [est] doth signifie,
Possession, Office, or Propriety.

* These
 Verbs
 have the
 signe [of]
 after their
 English,
 and may
 be varied
 by the Ab-
 lative, with
 or without
 the Prepo-
 sition [de]

(tell.

It is the part of a poor man to number his Cat-
 Not to be sensible of evill, is not the part of a mā.
 Not to bear, is not the part of a gallant man.

T He * *Crime, or Pain* we in the second use,
 Or six, when we condemn, quit, warn, accuse.

All men wish old age, but having gotten it,
 they accuse it of trouble.
 I will accuse thee of the same fault.
 Adverlity doth mind us of our duty.

M *Misereor, miseresco, satago*
 Do after them a *Genitive* allow.

Misereor
 and *mis-
 resco* have
 sometime a
 Dative.

He is busie about another mans affair.
 I pity thee.

Pænitet, tædet, piget, miseret,
 And Pudet the *Accusative* admit.
 Next, which a *Genitive* they also take,
 Of that, which doth the shame, grief, pity make.

He that repents of his deed is almost innocent.

Recordor, obliviscor, memini,
 And Reminiscor Verbs indifferent be,
 Whether next them you in *Construction* place,
 The *Genitive*, or the *Accusing Case*.

Remember your Stock.
 An ingratefull man forgets benefits.
 Call to mind the last things.

Refer

Refert and Interest Genitives designe,
But Ablatives from Pronouns Feminine.

It behoveth every man.
It concernes me or mine.

Verbs which govern a *Dative*.

This [to]
is made by
[ad] with
an Accu-
sative after
voco, pro-

voco, incendio, loquor, hortor, invito, incito, excito, accerso,
attinet, pertinet, spectat, and Verbs of motion.

Except
juvo, laedo,
offendo,
which go-
vern Ac-
cusative.

When [to] or [for] come after Verbs, we may
A *Dative* to the following Noun convey.

The Net is not spread for the Kite.
He promiseth golden mountains to me.

TO trust, to profit, aid, obey and please,
Have *Datives*, so the contrary to these.

It is better to cure the beginning, then the end,
They despair of their fortunes.
The wolfe watcheth the sheepfold.

Verbs that imply command, contingence, ire,
Or pardon, *Datives* after them require.

Humble your mind to your fortune.
A wise man shall govern the Starres.
Pardon many things to others, nothing to thy
self.

INtererit, Refert, Genito, Pronomina demas
Fœmineis Sextis quæ Possessiva fruuntur.

Cujusq; interest.
Mā refert.

Adjiciun-
tur Geni-
tivi, *sansi,*
quanti,
magni,
parvi, pla-

rimi, ad verbialiter. *Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra*, quidam Accusa-
tivos esse contendunt, & subintelligi *officia* vel *muncra*.

Verba quæ regunt Dativum.

Personæ, atq; Rei [*cui quid*] concede Dativum.

Rete non milvo tenditur.
Aureos mihi montes pollicetur.

Quædam
feruntur
in Accusa-
tivo cum
Præpositi-
one [*ad*]
ut *voco,*
incendo,

&c. & Verba motus. *Respondeo* tam Dativo quàm Accusativo.

Quod credit, prodest, placet, auxiliatur, obaudit,
Vel contra, Dandi poterit constringere Casum.

Satius est mederi iniuriis quam fini.
Desperant fortunæ suis.
Lupus insidiatur ovili.

Excipe ju-
vo, *lato,*
offendo,
quæ Ac-
cusativum
regunt, &

doleo, Accusativum rei, ut *tua damna dolo.*

SI Venia, Imperium, seu designabitur illis
Ira, vel Eventus, sequeretur Verba Dativus.

Animum natalibus æques,
Sapiens dominabitur astris.
Ignoscas aliis multa, tibi nihil.

Tempero,
moderor,
aliquando
Accusati-
vo legun-

tur, *jubeo* rariùs Dativo.

Dominari in suos.

Quæ

*Vel à
me.

† Verba
compa-
randi ad-
mittunt
[ad] vel

cum. *Aquilam comparas ad noctuam, vel cum noctua.*

Quæ tollunt, arcant, & quæ conferre norantur.
Diffidium quibus est, aliqua aut distantia, casu
Ternum optant, Sexto quem mutant præposituræ.

*Superbia Deum, Invidia proximum, Ira me-
ipsum * mihi aufert.*

Aquilam noctuæ comparas †.

* Hic Da-
tivus ver-
titur in
Ablati-
vum cum

Præpositione [à] vel [ab] ut *Ultima dies semper expectetur
ab homine. Literæ ornant Nobilitatem.*

Mutandum Sexto cupiunt Passiva Dativum.

*Ultima dies semper expectetur * homini.
Nobilitas ornatur literis.*

*Est cum
Dativo
[mibi] po-
nitur pro
habeo. Est
tibi, est il-
li, est no-*

Sum cum progenie, nisi possum, fige Dativis.

*Est mihi curta suppellex. * Otium est mihi.
Ignavi pueris semper feriæ sunt.
Luxuriæ defunt multa, avaritiæ omnia.*

*bis, &c. pro habeo, habes, habet, habemus; &c. Sic Deest mi-
hi, tibi, illi argentum, &c. Defunt nobis libri. Defunt illis ne-
cessaria, (i. e.) Non habemus libros. Non habent necessaria.
* Otium est mihi, (i. e.) Vacat mihi: In quibus significatio
est eadem, constructio est eadem.*

Verba

TO Verbs that take, or drive away, compare,
That difference shew, or distance, Datives are.
Which chang'd to Ablative, obey the stream
Of Prepositions, that do carry them.

Pride takes God from me, envy my neigh-
bour, and anger me from my selfe.
Thou comparest an Eagle to an Owl.

PAssives a Dative of the agent take,
Or Ablative, which Prepositions make.

Let the last day be expected by every man.
Nobility is honoured by learning.

This Pas-
sive may
be resol-
ved into
an Active,

Let every man expect his last day. *Unusquisque expectat ult-
timam diem. Literæ ornant Nobilitatem.*

Sum with his compounds, Datives may admit,
Possum the only Verb forbidden it.

This is
better ren-
dred in
English, I
have a
short hous-
hold-stuff.

A short householdstuff is to me. Leisure is to me.
Holy daies are alwaies to idle boies.
Many things are wanting to luxury, to cove-
tousnesse all.

I have leisure, &c. The Verb [*est*] with the Dative [*mihi*]
made elegantly for *habeo*: as instead of *habeo curtam supelle-
tilem*, is used *Est mihi curta supellex*: the Accusative turn'd
into the Nominative, and that which was the Nominative,
made the Dative. So *est tibi, illi, nobis, vobis, illis*, for *habes,
habet, habemus, habetis, habent*: Where the thing had is sin-
gular. But if that be plurall, it is but changing the number, as
Sunt mihi divitiæ, I have riches. So *deest mihi, tibi, illi, vo-
bis argentum*. I, thou, he, we want money. *Desunt nobis ne-
cessaria*, we want necessaries, or necessaries are wanting to us.

There

Some
Verbs in
the same
significa-
tion go-
verna Da-
tive and
Accusa-
tive; as

THere be some Verbs, whose Preposition
Præ, ad, sub, ante, inter, post, with Con,
Ob, in, and super, have immediate sway,
O'r Datives, and compell them to obey.

A fair day shine upon you.

Vices creep upon us, under the notion of Ver-
tues.

*Allatro, antecedo, antecello, anteco, antesto, antevenio, ante-
vertō, attendo, condono, illudo, incesso, insulto, occumbo, præce-
do, præcurro, præco, præsto, præstolor, &c.* Some may change
their Dative into an Accusative with the Præposition [*ad*]
*confero, conduco, accedo, incumbo, applico, confert sanitati
vel ad sanitatem. Interdico,* is most often read with a Dative
and Ablative.

When
Verbs
have after
them a
Nomina-
tive and a

THis sum, with many other Verbs we see
Have of two Datives a capacitie.

Chasse is even a burthen to a long journey.
He imputed this a fault to me.

Dative, the Nominative may be also turned into the Dative;
as *palea est onus longo itineri*, or *palea est oneri longo itincri*.

Verbs which govern the *Accusative*.

Verbs
transitives
are, whose
actions
or force
passeth
into a

Verbs Transitives the Fourth Case rule of that
Which answereth to the question, who, or what

Even the flie hath a spleen.

You hold an Ecce by the tail.

He favors of the Goat.

Noun. Verbs Neuters belonging to sense, have the Cases of
Actives, Some

Verba regunt Dandi casû, si particula, Ob, Con, Ante, Sub, Inter, Ad, In, Præ, Post, Super, additur illis.

* i.e. Pre-
cor ut can-
didus die^s
illucescat.

*Candidus tibi *illucescat dies.*

*Allatro,
antecedo,
antecello,*

Vitia obrepunt nobis sub nomine virtutum.

Antecedo, antecesto, antevencio, anteverto, attendo, condono, illudo, incesso, insulto, occumbo, pracedo, prae-curro, praeo, praesto, praestolor, &c. eadem significatione Dativum vel Accusativum regunt. Conduco, conduco, accedo, incumbo, applico, &c. Dativum vel Accusativum cum Praepositione [ad]. Interdico saepius cum Dativo & Ablativo; Interdico tibi aqua & igni. Aspicio, invenio, adeo, admiror, alloquor, adjuvo, invado, praevertor, subeo, obo, adaro, Accusativum planè regunt

Sum gaudet duplici, sic plurima Verba, Dativo.

*Longo itineri etiam palca oneri est.
Hoc mihi vitio dedit.*

Do, duco, verto, tribuo, habeo: Do tibi laudi, pignori, dono, fenori.

Verba quae regunt Accusativum.

Quorum transit opus, post, sumunt omnia Quarta.

† Verba vocantur transitiva quorum actio transit.

Habet & musca splenem.

Cauda anguillam tenes.

* Olet Hircum.

* Verba

ad sensus pertinentia saepe pro activis sumuntur; olet, sapit, sonat, spirat; i.e. odore, sapore, sono, spiritu exprimit.

L

Cognati

Verba
Neutra in-
transitiva
sunt quo-
rum vis &
significa-
tio immanet ;

COgnati Quartum sermonis Neutra tenebunt.
Hanc Ablativo ponit variatio vocem.

*Eandem canit cantilenam.
Morte obiit repentinâ.*

ut in curro, vivo.

Hic vari-
atio po-
test fieri

OPrabunt Quartos, gemino sibi sumere nexa
Sive docent aliquid, vel signant verba precant

per Præ-
positiones;

*Temperantiam multos docuit penuria.
Precare † Deum veniam.*

Erudiit te

*leges, id est, juxta leges : Coegit me hac heri immodestia, id est
ad hac. † à Deo.*

Verba que regunt Ablativum.

HÆc Sextum, potior, fruor, utor, fungor, amabund

*Uttere mundo, frueri Deo.
Officio suo fungitur.*

Some * the Fourth Case, or Ablative admits
Of their own English sense, or kin to it.

He sings the same song.

He died a sudden death.

* Verbs
Transitive
or absolute
Neuters
whose ac-
tion re-

maineth in the Verb, and can govern no Case of the word that
answereth to the question [*whom*] or [*what*] unless it be of its
own signification; as, *Cantit cantilenam*, he sings a song: *Currit
cursum*, he runs a race: *Vivit vitam*, he lives a life. This Ac-
cusative is elegantly made Ablative, if an Adjective be joyned
with it; as, *Ibat rectā viā*, he went a streight way: He died
a sudden death, *Morte obiit repentinā*.

TO Verbs that Ask, or Teach, old custome gives
A double chain to bind Accusatives.

Want hath taught many men temperance.
Ask God pardon.

The second
Accusative
may be va-
ried by
Prepositi-
ons, *per*,

juxta, *secundum*, *in*, *circa*, *ad*. After Verbs of asking turn the
Accusative of the person, into an Ablative, with the Prepositi-
ons, *à*, *ab*, *de*, *è*, or *ex*; as, *Precare veniam à Deo*, ask pardon
from God. To these Verbs may be added *induo*, *celo*.

Verbs which govern an Ablative.

Potior, fruor, utor, fungor, give
An entertainment to an Ablative.

Use the world, enjoy God.
He performs his duty.

Potior is
read with
a genitive;
as, *Potiri
rerum*, to
enjoy
imperio.

things: Where may be understood

THe Manner, Cause, and Instrument we place,
Next the Signs [by] or [with] in the Sixth case.

The Dog will return to his vomit after his
old manner.

Pleasure begets distaste by continuance.

The generous horse, is guided even with the
the shadow of a rod.

IN Ablatives we put the word of Price.
So the affected part where passion lies.

It cost a great price.

That which is not necessary, is dear of a half-
peny.

He halts of both feet.

AN Ablative put Absolute is that
Here is al- ways a Par- ticipule ex- prest, or under- stood ; when there are two Substan- tives, a Preposition may be understood, as *Sub fortuna ducet*, which may be varied either by a Participle, *Fortuna ducente*, fortune guiding me, or by Conjunctions, *dum, cum, si, quando, postquam, ubi* ; as *dejecta arbore*, i.e. *ubi arbor dejicitur*, or *quando arbor dejecta est*, when the tree is, or shal be cast, *Fortuna duce*, i.e. *Dum fortuna ducat*.

*On which a Participle still doth wait
With the Signe [being,] it depends on none ;
But is made plain by some Conjunction.*

The Tree being thrown down, they gather
wood.

Fortune being my leader.

Gaudem

GAudent *Causa, Rei Modus, Instrumentaque*
(Sexto.

Ad Modū
referri po-
test adjun-
ctum; ad
Causam
materia;

*Canis redibit ad vomitum suo more,
Voluptas alsiduitate fastidium parit.
Generosus equus vel umbrā virgæ regitur.*

sed intellecta Præpositione.

IN Sexto *Precium, sic, quo fit passio membrum.*

Hi Geni-
tivi adver-
bia sunt
solitarii,
tanti, quan-
ti, hujus,
magni, plu-

Magno constitit.

Quod non opus est, esse carum est.

Utroque pede claudicat.

*is, minoris, plurimi, parvi, minimi; his addunt boni, & Sub-
stantiva flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, assis, teruntii: quibus subintel-
ligi potest precio. Pars sive membrum in Genitivo aliquando
ponitur, Discrucior animi: poetice in Accusativo, Ossa fremit,
intellige quoad, vel secundum, ut Græcis κατὰ. Valeo interdum
admittit Accusativum.*

NOmen erit Sexto, proprio moderamine junctū
Participi, donec sua conjunctura resolvat.

Hic adje-
ctum est
semper
Participi-
um, vel in-
telligitur

*Dejectâ arbore, ligna colligunt.
Fortunâ duce.*

*factum [ente] vel [existente,] Fortunâ existente duce, vel du-
cente: et resolvitur per Præpositiones dum, cum, si, quando, post-
quam, ubi; ut, Dejectâ arbore, i.e. ubi arbor dejecta, vel, quan-
do dejecta erit arbor: Fortunâ dnce, i.e. si fortuna ducat, vel,
quando dux fuerit; vel hic intelligi potest Præpositio, sub for-
tuna duce.*

*Infinitiva Verba.*Imperfor-
nale [est]pro licet,
fieri potest,
vel fas est,Infinitivum præcedit ; ut *Cernere erat.***M**obile, vel Verbum solet Infinita præire.*In sola Sparta expedit senescere.**Audax omnia perperi.**Gerundia.*Gerundi-
um in *Di*ponitur lo-
co Geni-
tivi, post
Substanti-
va vel Ad-jectiva. Accusativus pluralis aliquando vertitur in Genitivum, cum Gerundium mutatur in Adjectivum ; ut, pro *Ratio scribendarum literarum*, dicitur, *Ratio scribendi literarum*, nec invenit. Quandoque Gerundia significant passivè ; *Athenas erudiendi gratiâ missus.***D**I finita jube comitare Gerundia nomen.*Natura hic commorandi nobis diversorium dedit.**Gnarus bellandi.**Ratio scribendi literas.** Vel in
numeranda
pecunia pa-
ratus.Gerundia
in *Do* pas-
sivè signi-ficantia Dativi constructionem subeunt per Elipsin, sc. *parabilis, idoneus, aptus, bonus, &c.* Non sum solvendo.**Q**uæ Sexto præsumunt in *Do* finita præbunt Particulæ, modo grassantur sine præposituris.*In silendo securitas.**Nimium altercando veritas amittitur.**In numerando * pecuniam paratus.*

Infinitives

Infinitives.

*[Infinitives we clearly apprehend,
Do upon Verbs and Adjectives depend.*

It is expedient to be old, only in *Sparta*
Bold, to endure all things.

Gerunds.

*Gerunds in [Di] like Genitives do stand,
When Substantives or Adjectives command.*

Nature hath given us here an *Inne* to rest.
Expert in fighting.
The way of writing letters.

The Gerund in [Di] is englished sometimes like a Participle of the present,

and sometimes like the Infinitive active, and follow the Substantives or Adjectives that govern a Genitive case. Gerunds when they govern cases may elegantly be made Adjectives, and put in the cases of the Substantives, as *ratio scribendi literas*, is changed into *ratio scribendarum literarum*. Which Genitive is sometimes retained after the Gerunds in [Di] for the avoiding of many like sounds.

*Gerunds in [Do] like Ablatives are known.
By Prepositions, or else plac'd alone.*

There is safety in being silent.
Truth is lost by too much disputing.
Quick in telling money

*à, ab, de, è,
ex, cum, in,
pro.*

Gerunds in [Do] & [Dum] may also

be turned into Adjectives, and agree with the Substantive which is governed of the Preposition, as *paratus in numerandâ pecuniâ*. *Præcepta ad loquendas fabulas*.

When a necessity is expressed by [must] or [ought] in English, it may be made in Latine by

Gerunds in [Dum] such cases imitate,
As ob, ad, propter, inter, ante, waite.

At a feast let men be Consonants, women Vowels, and maids Mutes.

Be not over hasty to speak fables.

the Gerund in [Dum] with the Verb Est, and the Nominative turned into the Dative, as *Serendum est nobis*, we must sow. Some will not have this called a Gerund, but the Participle in [Dus] substantively put in the Neuter Gender, It is to be sown by us, *Et post malam segetem serendum est nobis*. These may be varied by *debeo*, or *oportet* ? as *debemus serere*, *oportet nos serere*, we ought to sow.

Supines.

The first Supine is used for the Infinitive Mood active, after Verbs of Motion, as

First Supines Active are, and Verbs do trace
That signifie some moving to a place.

Why dost thou go to lose thy selfe.

It is a part of folly to bring unwilling dogs to hunt.

The latter for the Infinitive Passive, *Turpeditu*, for *Turpe dici*, it is base to be spoken.

Veniunt spectatum, for *Veniunt spectare*, They come to see.

Last Supines we from Passive Verbs derive,
Which still are govern'd by an Adjective.

Meat easie to be digested.

No ware is harder to be known than a woman.

Dum finita, loco Quarti, Præpos'ta gubernant.

Cum si-
gnificatur
necessitas,
Gerundiū
in [dum]
ut quidam
volunt, po-

Inter convivandum *sint viri consonantes, mu-
lieres vocales, puella muta.*

*Ne sis præceptis ad loquendum * fabulas.*

nitur absolutè cum Verbo [est], & Nominativus in Accusa-
tivum vertitur. Alii hoc fieri contendunt per Participium
in [dus]; ut, *Et post malam segetem serendum est nobis : vel,
* ad loquendas fabulas.*

Supina.

Activum Prius est, & motus Verba sequetur.

† Variari
potest per
Gerundi-
um : Cur
is ad per-
dendum te?

Cur te is † perditum ?

Stultitia est ducere venatum invitos canes.

per Participium, *Cur is te perditurus ?* per Modum Subjun-
ctivum, *Cur is ut te perdas ?*

Mobilibus subsunt bene Posteriora Supina.

Cibus concoctu facilis.

Nulla merx difficilior cognitu quàm femina.

Derivativa

Participia,
Gerundia,
Supina,
Adverbia
regunt ali-
quando
Casus eo-
rum à qui-
bus deri-
vantur.

Derivata regunt Casus quos Prima culerunt.

*Equi molam trahentes multum ambulant,
parum promovent.*

Omnes desiderio tenemur audiendi nova.

Scitatum oracula profecti sunt.

Prudentis est obviam ire periculis

De Tempore.

Aliquan-
do & Ac-
cusativus
legitur
interdum
Præpositi-
ones usur-
pantur.

[*Quando*] quid est, Sextus tibi Casus Temporis
(adfit.

*Puncto temporis rerum momenta vertuntur.
Nemo omnibus horis sapit.*

[*Quamdiu*] amat Quartos, aliquando assumere
(Sextos.

*Nemo tam senex, quin se annum putet posse
vivere.*

Septem annos in Academia versatus est.

Words

Words that do come from Verbs, or Nouns, arrest
Those Cases, which their Primitives possess.

Horses drawing the Mill, walk much, but
gain little ground.

Wee are all held with a desire of hearing
news.

They are gone to enquire of the Oracles.

It is the part of a wise man to meet dangers.

Participles
Gerunds,
Supines,
Adverbs,
do some-
time go-
vern those
Cases
which their
Verbs did
govern.

Of Time.

THe Term of Time that doth to [when] reply,
In the Ablative is used properly.

The moments of things are turned in a point
of time.

No man is wise at all hours.

Sometimes
these Cases
are used
with Pre-
positions,
in, de, per,
ante, ad,

&c. In horas, every hour.

THe Space of time that to [how long] doth make
An answer, the Accusative may take.

No man is so old, but he thinks he may live
one year.

He hath been conversant seven years in the
Univerſity.

Ad multam
noctem, till
late at
night; in
diem, for a
day; de die,
in diem,
from day,
to day; in

posterum, hereafter; jam multos annos est, it is now
ago; understand [ante.]

many years

Of

Of Place.

Where?

VHen [in] or [at] a place is meant, the name,
 If Proper, in the Genitive we frame.
 But if it Plurall be, or you decline it
 After the third, to Ablative confine it.

Archytas made at *Tarentum* a flying dove of wood.

The Oracles cease at *Delphos*.

*Whither?**From**whence?**Which way?*

PLaces [to which] in the Fourth Case delight.
 [From] or [by which] the Ablatives invite.

He carries Owles to *Athens*.

It happens not to every one to go to *Corinth*.

He went from *Cambridge*.

He is to go by *Rome*.

The Ge-
 nitive *Do-*
mi will a-
 gree with
 no Adje-
 ctive but
mea, tua,

Domus and Rus, in the same Equipage,
 Like Proper Names, their severall Case engage.

Things are narrow at home. In the Country.

Go home.

Go to the Country.

Return'd from home.

From the Country.

sua, nostra, vestra, aliena. Domi mea, at my house; for if you use other Adjectives, you must use other Cases, as *vescor domo amplâ*, I feed in a great house, not *amplâ domi*.

De

De Loco. [Ubi.]

[IN quo] pone loci proprium, Primæve, Secundæ
Flexuræ Patrio, Sexto sed nomina Ternæ.
Propria item Sextis, si sint pluralia tantum.

Tarenti fecit Archytas lineam Columbam
volatilem.
Delphis Oracula cessant.

ubi?
Sic usur-
pantur hu-
mi, militia,
belli: Ser-
pit humi ni-
mium tu-
tus: cætera

appellativa, & Nomina majorum locorum, sequuntur Propo-
sitiones. Vivit in Anglia, Ad Templum ivit.

[AD quos] disce locos proprios componere Quar-
tis.

Quò?
Unde?
Quà?

[A quibus] aut [per quæ] loca ponas propria Sextis.

Noctuas Athenas portat.
Non cuius contingit adire Corinthum.
Discessit Cantabrigiâ.
† Româ, profecturus est.

† vel per
Roman.

[Rus] tamen atque [Domus] propriorum ca-
stra sequuntur.

Res angusta * Domi.
Ite Domum.
Reversus Domo.

ruri.
rus.
rure.

* Dominon
alios par-
tur geniti-
vos quam
mea, tua,
sua, nostra,
vestra, ali-

enæ: Si alia Adjectiva addantur, aliis utendum Casibus, ut
Vescor domo ampla, non amplæ.

Adverbia.

Adverbia.

[*E*^N] Primo aut Quarto, quibus oblectaverit
[*Ecce.*]

Ecce homo! En impudentiam!

Instar potius est
Substantivum in-
variabile,
& significat *Similitudinem*, vel, *ad similitudinem* ; † Illius causâ.

Temporis atq; loci, quantiq; Adverbia quædam
Arrident Patrio, sic utimur [*instar*] & [*ergo.*]

Nusquam loci *tuta fides*. Abunde fabularum.

Instar omnium. Illius ergo †.

Conjunctiones.

Conjunctiones quædam, etsi aliquando videntur separare, dis-

Cogit sæpè Modos, ligat et Conjunctio Casus.

Mallet invenire bonos, quàm facere.

Ne perdas animum.

Conjunctiones tamen ex sua natura conjungant : *aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.*
Adverbs.

Adverbs.

THe First or Fourth, next En & Ecce place :
Or the Fourth only, where you mean disgrace.

Behold the man. See the impudence !

ADverbs of Quantity, of Time, of Place,
Instar and Ergo rule the Second Case.

Faith is certain in no place. Plenty of tales.
In stead of all. For his sake.

Instar is
a Noun.
Substan-
tive invari-
able, and
signifies

like nesse, or to the proportion, or comparison, *Instar montis*
Equum adificant, They make a horse, as great, or to the proporti-
on of a mountain, here [*ad*] may be understood.

Conjunctions.

Conjunctions do like Case and Tenses bind;
And Moods are often by their power confin'd.

I had rather find good men, than make them.
Lose not thy spirit.

These,
nam, at, ast,
ac, atque, et,
aut, vel, nec,
neque, si,
quin, quia,
tenus, fin
seu, sive, ni,

mihi sed, verum, begin a sentence, or are to be placed first; *quidem*,
quoque, autem, verò, enim, are construed first, placed second;
ergo, igitur, itaque, equidem, are placed first or second.

Preposi-

Prepositions.

TWice sixteen Prepositions stand prepar'd,
In Front of the Accusatives a Guard.

At the Greek Calends, i.e. never.
Before the eyes.
At Supper.

*a, abs, sine,
absque, co-
ram, cum,
de, è, ex, pro,
pra, tenus.*

TWelve Prepositions, like a Jury give
Their verdict only for the Ablative.

† Officers
are ele-
gantly ex-
prest in la-

He is † Cup-bearer to the King.
According to my strength.
Face to face. Up to the hilt.

tine by the Preposition [*a*] with the Verb [*est*] and a Dative of the Possessor, or Master, *Est regi à consiliis*, a Counsellor to the King, or one of his Counsellors; *à pedibus*, a foot man.

*Am, di, dis,
re, se, con,
are onely
read in
composition.*

Five Prepositions equally imbrace
The Ablative, and the Accusing Case.

In the open air.
We bend to that which is forbidden.

Some Prepositions their own Cases meet
When they Compound, and some themselves repeat.

Thou shalt passe by none unsaluted.
Come to the fire.

Prepo-

Præpositiones.

Præpositio-
nes quæ-
dam post-
ponuntur,
figurativè,
sed hæ sæ-
pius.
meum.
cælum us-
que.
collo tenus.
scholam
versus.
te penes.

à, abs, sine,
absque, co-
ram, cum,
de, è, ex,
pro, præ,
tenus.

de duobus

partes.

In, sub,
super, sub-
ter, clam.

I Sta satellitii glomerabunt agmina Quartis :
Circiter, ad versus, cis, citra, ad versus & extra,
Erga, apud, ante, secus, trans, supra, versus, ad, infra,
Ultra, post, præter, propter, prope, pone, secundum,
Per, circum, circa, contra, juxta, inter, ob, intra,
usque, penes.

Ad Græcas Calendas.

Ob oculos.

Inter cœnam.

Sunt Ablativo bis Sex sua vota ferentes.

Est Regi à poculis.

pro viribus.

ore tenus.

capulo tenus.

Tenus aliquando regit Genitivum Pluralem, cum sermo est, ut, *aurium tenus.*

Quinq; dabunt Sexto, aut Quarto, sua vincula

Sub dio.

nitimur in vetitum.

Junctæ aliis casû retinent, aliquando redundant.

Neminem præteribis *insalutatus.*

Accede ad ignem.

M

Interjecti-

Interjectiones.

Alloquitur quoties, fert Interjectio Quintum.

Euge Serve *fidelis*.
Heus bone vir.

Clamantes Recto, Quarto, Quintoq; præbunt.

Ah me *miserum* ! O *tristissima* noctes !
O puer *future doctus* !

Concludunt *Hei, Væ*, cruciatibus atque Dativis.

Hei *mifero* mihi !

Væ vobis !

Interjections.

Interjections.

Vocatives follow Interjections, when
They have pretence to speak to things, or men.

Well done faithfull servant.
Heark, Good Sir.

But breaking forth in Exclamation, they
Make the First, Fourth, and the Fifth Case obey.

Ah me wretched ! O most sad nights !
O boy like to be learned !

But Hei and Vx like twins of griefe imbrace,
Concluding sorrow with the Dative Case.

Alas for me miserable ! Woto you !

Figures.



FIGURÆ aliquot usita- tiores Etymologiæ & Syntaxeos.

Has (variis fontibus ex-promptas) propter concinnitatem hic discant pueri; Cæteræ Rhetoricam spectant, Vel Poeticen, de quâ fusius agatur, nisi quæ facta sunt, futuris typis malè omni-
nentur.

* **P**rothesis apponit capiti, quod † Aphæresis aufert.
* gnatus, pro natus. † tetuli, pro tuli.

* **S**yncope de medio tollit, quod † Epenthesis infert.
* jussō, pro jussēro. † relligio, pro religio.

* **A**pocope finem tollit, quem dat † Paragoge.
* ingeni, pro ingenii. † dicier, pro dici.

Literulæ * Antistechon erit mutatio justæ.

* olli, pro illi. faciundum, pro faciendum.

Si sedem mutant Elementa, * Metathesis esto.
* Thymber, pro Thymbre.

Verba secans aliud solet interponere * Imesis.
* quæ mihi cunque, pro quacunque mihi.

Si Persona minor, genus aut indignius ullum
Concipitur digno magis, hæc * Syllepsis habetur.
* ego & tu sumus. Rex & Regina mortui.

Sup-

Suppositis multis si Verbum serviat unam,
Aut Adjectivū, Schema istud * Zeugma vocatur.

* Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit. hircus tibi
salvus, & hœdi.

Partibus & supplet quod erat generale * Prolepsis.

* Alter in alterius jactantes lumina vultus.

* Synthesis est sermo sensu, non voce cohærens.

* aperite aliquis. pars maxima cæsi.

SI modus, aut tempus, numerus, persona, genūve,
Vel partes ipsæ mutantur, * Enallage fertur.

* spargere, pro spargebat.

SI desunt aliquæ voces, * Ellipsis habetur.

* non est solvendo. ubi ad Diana veneris.

Supple
idoneus
vel habilis.

Vocibus exuperat * Pleonasmus, & Emphasis

(auget.

Supple
Templum
Dianæ.

* hisce oculis vidi.

Digna præire, solet postponere * Anastrophe ver-

(ba.

* mecum.

transra per.

* cum me,
per tran-
sra.

* Hendiadis liquefit quoties in mobile fixum.

* pateris libamus & auro, pro aureis pateris.

ORDINE converso submutat * Hypallage verba.

* videt hos ortus, pro hi vident ortum.

Postquam
venit adi
æquora &
tetigit flu-
æus.

* Hysteron est Proteron rerum præpostera sedes.

* postquam tetigit fluctus, & ad æquora
venit.

* **D**iatyton tollit nexus, Polysyndeton auget.
 * ætas, ingenium, vires, generatque, fa-
 vetque, necatque.

vel vestra
 est urbs,
 quam
 urbem
 statuo.

* **A**ntiptosis amat pro Casu ponere Casum.
 * urbem quam statuo est vestra, pro urbi
 quam, &c.

* **H**ellenismus erit cum græca imitatio fiat.
 * abstinet irarum.

apud vete-
 res verbalia
 in [io] re-
 gebant ca-
 lus verbo-
 rum.

Dicitur * Archaismus vox, aut constructio prisca.
 * picta pro piæta. Quid tibi curatio est
 hanc rem.

Vocis & Orationis vitia.

Barbarismus erit si vox corrumpitur una:
 Esto Solæcismus vitiosa oratio quævis.

FINIS.



3, fu

arbi

isca.
io est